NATIONAL WEEKLY

# Social Justice

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**A LABOR DAY MESSAGE**
by Father Coughlin

**RAIDING THE POOR MAN'S CUPBOARD**
Jean Perrin Schwartz

**THE CHARTER OF TRUE LIBERTY**
W. J. Randall

**BIRO-BIDJAN; RED JEWISH STATE**
Lawrence Byrne

**A PATTERN FOR REVOLUTION**
Jennings C. Wise

**THE WEEK IN THE NEWS**

**CHRISTIAN FRONT CONTEST**

## Put the Building Trades to Work!

THE second constructive suggestion for national recovery, proposed by Father Coughlin in his messages to union labor in recent editions of SOCIAL JUSTICE, is a tax moratorium on all new building and building improvements.

This is not an untried experiment. New York, in 1920, took taxes off new building and construction rose from $75,000,000 to $522,000,000 in 1923. In Sydney, Australia, second city of the British Empire, the owner of a new building pays no more tax than the vacant lot across the street; the tax there is upon income—based on the ability to pay.

A similar encouragement to building activity in this country would lift the depression from the building trades and release a tide of employment and new purchasing power among the workers of America.

Furthermore, there need be no waiting for long campaign processes, no more backing of "labor politicians" who forget their promises—labor, in those states which now have the initiative and referendum, can set to work immediately: First, to take taxes off food for families of the working man; and second, declare a tax moratorium on all building for five years!

Purged of its radical agitators, with its attention on positive action instead of false targets, the labor movement can march to new power in America—and sound Americans will back it!

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Social Justice

SEPTEMBER 5, 1938

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Vol. 2A No. 10

# A Labor Day Message
## by Father Coughlin
# LET'S HELP THE LABOR MOVEMENT

WHY emphasize the mistakes made in the labor movement any more than emphasize the misdemeanors committed by an infant or immature child?

The labor movement is in its infancy—especially that part of it which is concerned with vertical unions, or unions which are related to the mass production laborer.

It is my opinion that if the proper atmosphere of culture, philosophy and sincerity surround the labor movement, it will develop like any normal child born of honest parents and educated in a home within whose walls there dwells the proper spirit.

Vertical unions are a necessity. For more than thirty years their establishment was neglected by the American Federation of Labor.

For more than one hundred years, the Federal Government never encouraged their founding.

Between the fourteenth century and 1931, Christian churchmen were silent on this subject.

Eventually, when millions of our American working men found themselves engaged in non-unionized mass production, the necessity for establishing vertical labor unions became apparent to every honest citizen; for these millions of tradeless workers had to be cared for. A just, living annual wage and decent working conditions had to be provided. The exploitation of financial and industrial capitalism had to be checked.

But it is essential that, if we establish vertical unions for that type of laborer, we must build them upon a foundation that is American—not Soviet, not Fascistic, not Nazi.

Re-read that sentence. It is of paramount importance that all understand it thoroughly and unequivocally. If we generate vertical labor unions and mature them in an atmosphere that is Communistic, Fascistic or Nazi, this country of ours eventually will lose its democracy.

Let me explain. The Communistic pattern, according to which labor unions are builded, is as follows:

(1) Start a movement in favor of the oppressed working men.

(2) Let the prime movers appoint themselves to office.

(3) Avoid writing a constitution or rules or regulations according to which the labor movement will abide.

(4) Be satisfied to appoint officers.

(5) Let the entire movement be dominated by the will of a man.

(6) Refuse responsibility so that the opposition will not be able to attack the prime movers of the movement or the movement itself.

The above six points is the Soviet pattern, the Nazi pattern and the Fascistic pattern.

Now the American pattern is different. We Americans are essentially democratic. Hence the pattern of our labor movement should be sketched as follows:

(1) When the movement gets under way, draw up rules and regulations and a constitution in a democratic manner. I mean that the constitution and rules and regulations should be freely arrived at by the majority of the members of the union, or movement, and in harmony with the Constitution of the United States.

(2) Make certain that the movement will be regulated not by the will of a man but by this constitution.

(3) Since democracy demands responsibility on the part of the elected officers, they may not act contrary to the constitution of the country and they must be rewarded or punished as servants by the men who elect them to their office.

Now the C.I.O., unfortunately, follows the Soviet pattern. It never had an election of officers in a democratic fashion. It is innocent of all constitution democratically arrived at. It avoids all responsibility.

It is my contention that if the labor movement in America follows the Soviet pattern or is matured in the Soviet atmosphere, the offspring itself will turn out to be a Soviet-minded child.

I have criticized the C.I.O. in season and out of season because it is dictatorial and undemocratic, because it is irresponsible and not responsible, because it reflects the will of a man and not of a constitution, because it pretends to sign contracts with responsible corporations while it is irresponsible and untouchable by law.

The big job confronting all American sympathizers with labor is to insist that the C.I.O. submit itself to the democratic process of electing its officers and to the operation of ridding itself of dictatorship and substituting for the will of a man the reasonability of a constitution.

The events which have transpired during the past six months in the field of vertical labor point to the crack-up of the C.I.O. not because it is a labor movement for the mass production laboring man, but because the pattern of the C.I.O. is un-American, unsound and un-democratic.

Let the C.I.O. Americanize itself and accept responsibility and constitutionality. No decent American citizen can then oppose it provided that its constitution respects, in season and out of season, the autonomy of the international unions which become part and parcel of the federation of the C.I.O.

May I quote from an editorial which appeared in a recent issue of THE PROGRESSIVE MINER. It says:

"President Ray Edmundson and the other provisional officers of District 12 (Illinois), United Mine Workers of America, are acting to invite the members of the Progressive Mine Workers of America to reaffiliate with the John L. Lewis-controlled organization. The bait being held out to the Progressive miners is that District 12 is to be granted more complete home rule.

"The District 12 provisional officers have sent a petition to the U.M.W.A. International Executive Board begging it to give the Illinois U.M.W.A. members the right to elect their own officers, NOT INCLUDING THE PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY-TREASURER. It is most certain the right will be granted, for Lewis himself is obviously the principal figure behind the attempt to herd the Progressive miners back into the United Mine Workers. Lewis was visiting at Springfield a day or two before Edmundson publicly extended the invitation to the P.M.W.A. members to return to the U.M.W.A. ranks, and he apparently unfolded his plans to the provisional president at that time."

Mr. Lewis is willing to receive the Progressive miners into the fold of the C.I.O. but will not permit the miners to elect their own president and their secretary-treasurer.

This is preposterous. This is un-American. This is un-democratic.

Mr. Lewis, who excoriated vertical trade unionism in 1924 when he damned and condemned John Brophy for entertaining the philosophy of dictatorship at the head of trade unionism, has himself fallen into the same philosophic error.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Lewis will get in step with real Americanism and recognize that democracy is big enough and strong enough to encompass and sustain the labor movement in America.

**In the first article of this series, Col. Wise disclosed the revolutionary background of the late Col. House and his political ambition which had outgrown his native Texas. Having made contact with international bankers, Col. House and his confreres cast about for a Presidential possibility to "fill their bill."**

*By*
JENNINGS C. WISE

# A Pattern FOR REVOLUTION

**Like "Gabriel Over the White House," a Book Published Anonymously by Col. House in 1913 Forecast With Amazing Accuracy Conditions to Come to America in 1920-35, When No Statesman Dreamed of Such Things**

Now it so happened that about this time William F. McCombs, Woodrow Wilson's campaign manager, was in desperate need of funds. Accordingly, Col. House suggested to Walter Hines Page that it would be well for McCombs to call on him. Professing great interest in Governor Wilson, House soon induced McCombs to bring the governor to see him.

Amazing as it may seem, within a week, that is on November 24, 1911, the governor of the great State of New Jersey and former president of Princeton University actually went with McCombs to call on House at the Gotham Hotel, where he was completely captivated by the ingratiating little Texan who, unsuspected by Wilson, was a past master in the art of flattery.

House and his associates, of course, knew that in order to gain control over Wilson they must eliminate George Harvey, Page, Bridges and McCombs, all conservative Democrats and Nationalists, from the councils of Wilson. Therefore, unknown to McCombs, within a week House and Wilson met again, and now Wilson heard the first reading by House of his manuscript.

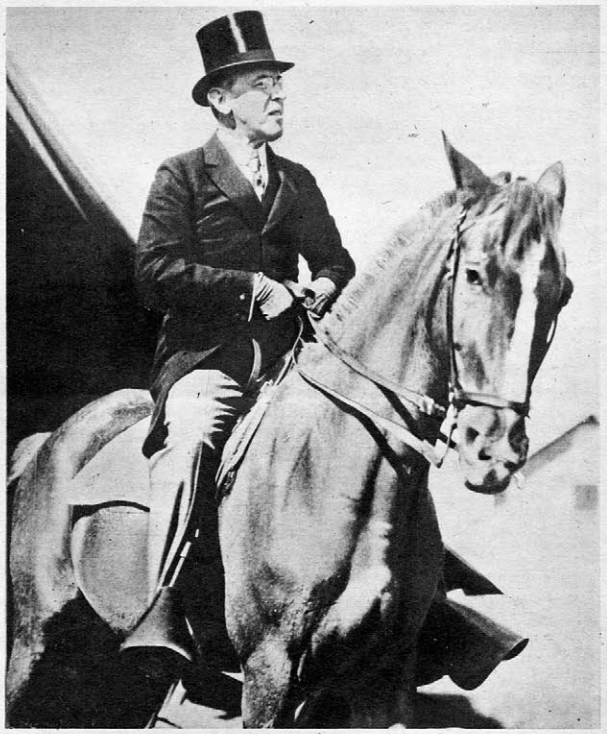
Adroitly portraying a wondrous opportunity for Wilson not only to reform the American system with infinite benefit to the country, but to save the world as head of a League of Nations from the threatening universal war, House quickly managed to gain such a complete ascendancy over Wilson's imagination, that before long he was able to bring about the dismissal by Wilson of Harvey, and the relegation of McCombs to the virtual status of an errand boy. This having been done, he summoned his friend Houston to New York to advise with Wilson on the tariff.

The night they met, Houston wrote Mezes that Wilson *ought to be made "dictator" of the United States.*

Soon House had managed to bring not only McAdoo, but Baruch, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Henry Morgenthau, and Abram Elkus into the councils of Wilson, *who agreed to assail first the tariff and then the Czarist regime.* Moreover, he was to advocate the revision of the Russian treaty by reason of the pogroms. In consideration of this, Morgenthau and Elkus were to finance the Wilson campaign, the former as Treasurer. In the event of Wilson's election, Morgenthau was to be Secretary of the Treasury, and Elkus Ambassador to Turkey.

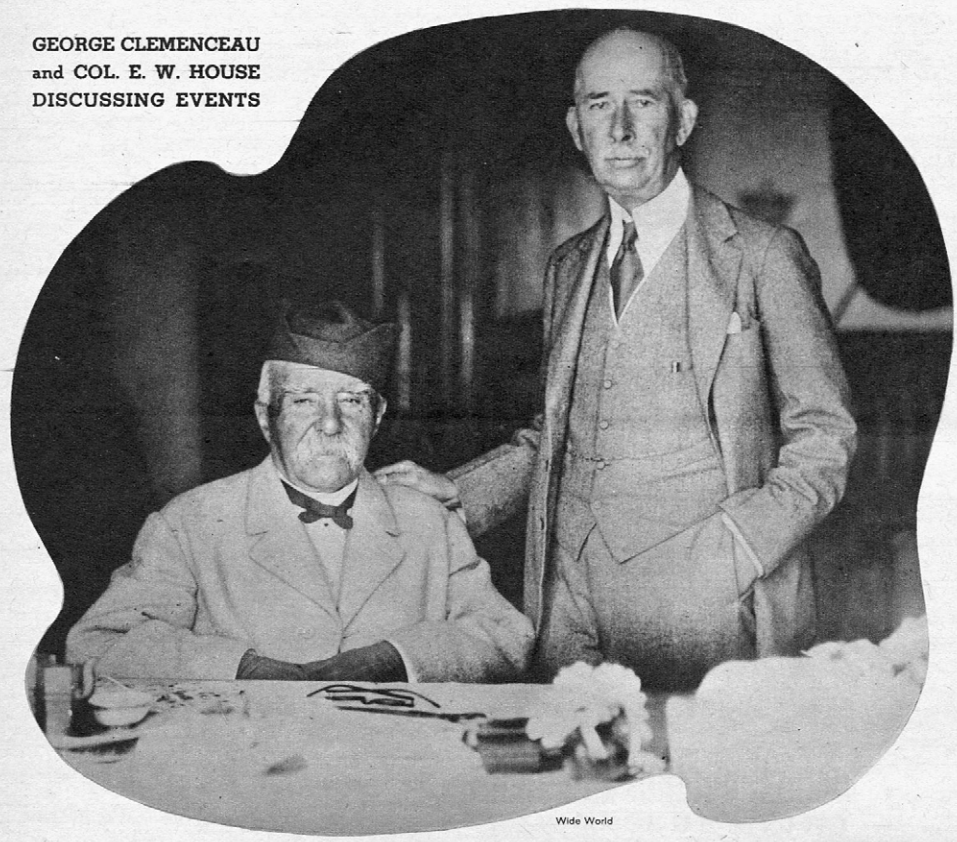
The early primaries, however, went against Wilson. Bryan and the Southerners generally, especially the Virginians, rightly insisted that Wilson was not and never had been a Democrat when the XVIIth Amendment was at last proposed by the 62nd Congress. As the National Democratic Convention approached, House saw that there was likely to be trouble ahead for him since no one was sure who would be nominated. In this embarrassing situation, two days be-

WIDE WORLD



FORMER PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

**GEORGE CLEMENCEAU and COL. E. W. HOUSE DISCUSSING EVENTS**



Wide World

fore the convention assembled, he boarded a steamer for England after writing Bryan, Culberson and Wilson that he had been called abroad on business. He meant to be on the winning side!

MEANTIME, Theodore Marburg had established himself at Geneva. Accordingly, after visiting London, House proceeded to Geneva and thence to Moscow as well as to various capitals in Europe. He tells us that all the while he was working on his book. Whom did he see in London, Paris, Geneva, Berlin, Vienna, Stockholm, St. Petersburg and Moscow? We do not know. But we do know that immediately after the nomination of Wilson he returned to the United States, and became Wilson's so-called "Silent Partner"; was proclaimed by Wilson as his "Alter Ego"; advocated the adoption of the XVIIth Amendment in February, 1913, and virtually selected the incoming cabinet in which he placed his friends, including Houston, Burleson of Texas, and Bryan, the last against Wilson's protests.

And we also know that just before the XVIIth Amendment, popularizing the Senate, was adopted, it was agreed between the partners that Wilson should publish his *"New Freedom"* in Spring of 1913 before his inauguration and that House should publish concurrently his own book, but *anonymously*. In other words, the revolutionary program set forth there although opposed by was not to be associated with Wilson! Therefore, it is useless to say that House was merely a "yes man," or "a man Friday," as claimed by Wilson's apologists; that Wilson had no responsibilty for House's book.

Published anonymously under the title *"Philip Dru—Administrator, a Story of Tomorrow, 1920-35,"* and printed by B. W. Huebsch of New York, apparently at the private expense of House, the book is said to have derived its name from WooD-Row and HoUse.

One critic wrote of it: "Undoubtedly one of the most inflamatory pieces of literature ever struck from a printing press. *It anticipates a bloody civil war in the United States, to be followed by the establishment of a dictatorship, in which the American people will be reduced to a state of serfdom.*"

This description is not overdrawn as shown by the opening passages:

"In the year 1920, the student and the statesman saw many indications that the social, financial and industrial trouble that had vexed the United States of America for so long a time were about to culminate in a civil war.

"Wealth had grown so strong, that the few were about to strangle the many and among the great masses of the people, there was sullen and rebellious discontent.

"The laborer in the cities, the producer on the farm, the merchant, the professional man and organized capital and its satellites, saw a gloomy and hopeless future."

Let it be noted that in 1913, when this book was brought out anonymously, *no American statesman envisioned any such condition as that which is portrayed in these words.*

NURTURED in the house of Polish Jews on the East Side of New York, and graduated from West Point, Philip Dru, the hero of House's novel, with the aid of a wealthy woman and settlement worker whom he had converted to Socialism, eventually with the vast resources collected by his helpmate while proselytizing among the rich, instituted a revolution. Having selected Wisconsin because of its radicalism as the base of his operations, he himself secretly trained the laborers of this state as the nucleus of the army that a nationwide organization of radical business men were recruiting for him. Moving down the Great Lakes, he made the neighborhood of Buffalo the location of his decisive battle.

"Dru's soldiers saw that victory was theirs, and, maddened by the lust of war, they drove the Government forces back, killing and crushing the seething and helpless mass that was now in hopeless confusion.

"It was a holocaust, but the war was indeed ended."

In the following analysis of the measures adopted by Philip Dru to complete his revolution, those either proposed or adopted by Wilson and Roosevelt are given in bold face type.

A new constitution was proclaimed.

**He at once appointed an advisor—an economist, and Head of a University,** and called together a board of five great lawyers to define the powers of all courts, state and Federal, to remodel court procedure and eliminate unnecessary courts. This board was to limit the power of the courts to deciding, as between litigants, what the law was. **The courts were no longer to pass on the constitutionality of laws. Judges were to be appointed for life, subject to compulsory retirement at 70;** or at any time by a two-thirds vote of the House, and majority vote of the Senate. Judiciary nominations were to be made by the President or governor, subject to ratification by Congress or state legislature.

Boards were to simplify legal procedure and existing systems of taxation were also established. A graduated income tax, with no exemptions, but nominal in the lower brackets, was adopted.

**State lines were declared obsolete, and were eliminated as far as possible in favor of a Centralized Government. Corporations were made to share their earnings with the Federal government.** Representatives of the Government were assigned to their boards, as well as representatives of labor.

Strikes were made illegal, all differences were to be arbitrated under Government supervision. Wages were fixed so as to vary with the prosperity of the employing corporations, and a percentage of earnings above a reasonable return to Capital, was assigned to labor.

**A flexible currency based on commercial assets instead of on national debts,** was established.

**Utility Holding Companies were abolished.** All Public Service Corporations were placed under control of state and national commissions. "Trusts" were also abolished.

**Short Selling in stocks or commodities was prohibited.**

Additional new laws were enacted dealing with:

**Old Age Pensions.**
**Federal and State Employment for the unemployed.**
Labor Insurance.
Co-operative loan societies.
Agricultural marketing co-operatives.
**Federal Unemployment Bureaus.**
Anti-sweat shop Legislation.
**Pensions to War Veterans.**

Under the new Constitution, States were partially displaced by districts, each having one representative from each state, serving for life, subject to recall. Presidential veto on legislation was abolished.

Int'l News

**BERNARD BARUCH**

The United States *was to join a coalition with England for world peace and commercial freedom,* disarmament, and abolition of tariff. In return for conceding to England supremacy on the seas and in the Far East, the United States *was to receive Canada, Mexico, and hegemony over South America.*

* * *

This is truly an amazing disclosure. And yet, the Democratic leaders of whom House made "political goats," are still insisting that he was merely a "yes man"! When we note that his program was formulated in 1911, and that he accurately predicted that year what was to take place during the period 1920-35, we cannot fail to marvel at his prophetic vision. We are also compelled to see that he not only formulated a comprehensive program for the American Internationalists, but made definite suggestions to the Socialists or Fascists how they might exploit the laboring class, how they might finance and achieve the program outlined, through a revolution similar to that which soon brought Kerensky into momentary power. In fact he showed the world just how a Social Democracy might set aside the existing order *vi et armis* if necessary.

With the supposedly fanciful House-Wilson program before us, it is not difficult to understand many political events which have transpired in the United States as well as elsewhere since the election of Wilson.

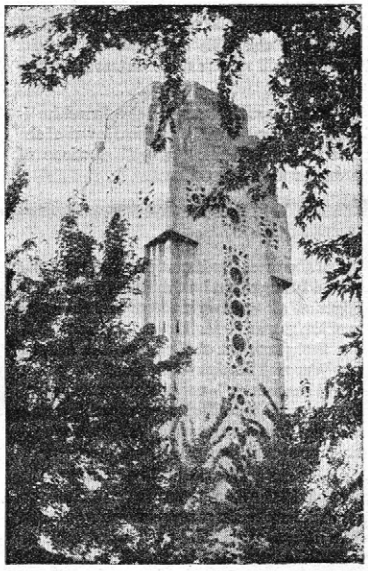
(To Be Continued.)

**Next Week: The Scheme to Overthrow Russia.**

# The American Pattern For Labor Unions

**The series of discussions of the purported "Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion", customarily appearing on this page, is interrupted this week to bring to readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE this timely message from Father Coughlin on "An American Pattern for Labor Unions."**

**— THE EDITOR.**



**FROM THE TOWER**

No one questions the statement that it is imperative for laboring men in America to organize in unions.

When I make this statement, I recognize that, possibly, there are a few rugged individualists, both in politics, in industry and finance, who take an opposite view. Nevertheless, these persons are negligible, because the vast majority of American citizens realize that, through organization in labor unions, the men and women who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow can secure their rights to decent wages and decent working conditions.

However, it is necessary for all of us to assist in building labor unions according to the American pattern and to avoid forming labor unions according to the pattern of any foreign "ism," be it Sovietism, Nazism or Fascism.

Definitely, there is an American pattern which is distinct from every other pattern in the world.

Definitely, the American pattern is the best pattern by following which the best results can be obtained.

What is this American pattern of organization? The answer is found in the following paragraphs:

In 1776 George Washington and his compatriots wrested their independence from the autocratic rule of an exploiting foreign government. Having won this victory, our forefathers began to formulate a new system of government which was best suited for this new nation.

From the outset it was clear to these patriots that democracy—not autocracy, not tyranny, not monarchy—must be the cornerstone of the new structure of government which they planned to build.

In choosing democracy it was necessary for these builders to blueprint their structure and to interpret, through their specifications, the full meaning of democracy.

After a few years spent in debate and in planning, the day arrived when they were prepared to select the finished plans which would constitute their definition of American democracy. By 1789 the Constitution of the United States of America was formally accepted by representatives of all the people.

Here, then, we have what is known as American democracy.

Now, let us analyze what this type of democracy really is, in order to find out the American pattern for doing things.

First, this type of democracy regards all the people of the United States as the rulers of the United States of America. All the people are the law makers.

Second, since it is physically impossible for all the people to convene at one place simultaneously, the Constitution arranges for the people to select representatives who will speak and act in the name of the people whom they represent. These representatives enact laws not in their own name but in the name of the people.

Third, it is essential to understand that neither the people nor their representatives can pass laws or enact legislation not in harmony with the Constitution of the United States. Thus, American democracy is substantially related to the thought that while the people are their own rulers through their representatives, nevertheless, these representatives can pass only such laws which do not conflict with the Constitution; for the Constitution was freely arrived at by delegates of the people and was freely accepted to be the guide, the textbook and the supreme law of the land which no representative or executive or court may change and which may be changed only through due process by the people themselves.

In other words, American democracy is identified with the thought that we Americans have dedicated our lives to the principle of government by law and not government by man.

Fourth, the pattern of American democracy recognizes that each state which freely entered the federation known as the United States of America should retain its own sovereignty. By this is meant that each state is autonomous, self-ruled, or self-governed save only in such specific instances as the states themselves conceded to the federal authority and which instances are recorded specifically in the Constitution of the United States.

Now, in the interests of clarity, permit me to review the above paragraphs: American democracy, or the American pattern of life, means that the people of the United States of America will be their own legislators and will select their own executives; they will legislate through representatives chosen by the majority; legislation will be enacted on the principle of government by law and not government by man; the basis of all legislation shall be a constitution freely chosen in the first instance by duly selected representatives of the people and properly amended in the last instance by the people themselves through due process; and each state entering freely into the United States of America shall retain its own autonomy in all things except in those instances where the state itself freely has conceded definite powers to the Government of the United States.

The above is the American pattern of political life. As far as my studies have carried me, I do not know of any student who will deny or contradict those thoughts above expressed.

What has all this to do relative to labor unions?

The answer is brief. It is my opinion that any organization speaking and acting authoritatively for any group of people in the United States of America should follow the master pattern which I have explained in the above paragraphs; for that is the American pattern.

Consequently, a labor union, in order to be fully American and fully democratic, should possess the following qualifications:

**(1) It should have a constitution freely arrived at in convention through representatives of the union empowered to speak officially.**

**(2) It should be autonomous, or self-governing,** just as each State in the Union is autonomous, or self-governing.

**(3) Its executives should be democratically elected by all the members of the union.** These executives should be fully responsible to the people who elect them and fully responsible for the actions which they perform before the courts of the land.

It is a pleasure to recognize the existence of many labor unions which follow this American pattern of democracy. As an example, may I cite the U.A.W.A. (United Automobile Workers of America). This labor union at convention freely selected a constitution through men who represented the members of the union.

This organization freely elected its own national and international officers.

It is needless to say that the U.A.W.A. is autonomous, or self-governing.

However, let the point be clarified that the C.I.O. is not a labor union. It is only, as its name suggests — a Committee for Industrial Organization.

For more than two years I have had a quarrel with the C.I.O. because it does not follow the American pattern of procedure. No one elected John L. Lewis to the office which he holds; he is self-appointed. There is no constitution regulating the destinies of the C.I.O. because it is wedded to the principle of government by man and not to the democratic principle of government by law. Lastly, the C.I.O. does not believe in the autonomy of labor unions which are affiliated, in some mysterious way, to the C.I.O. This was evidenced in the case of the Flat Glass Workers whose president, Mr. McCabe, was worked out of office through the intrigues of Mr. Lewis. This same principle of autonomy for labor unions again was denied publicly when Mr. Lewis presumed to override the activities of Homer Martin, the international president of the U.A.W.A.

When one analyzes the C.I.O., he is forced to conclude that it is un-American in its pattern. It has no constitution. It had no democratic election of officers. It frowns upon the autonomy which should belong to labor unions. It is dedicated to the dictatorial principle of government by man and not government by law.

In other words, the C.I.O. is not only un-American, but it is also undemocratic. It patterns itself after the dictator patterns of Europe, as evidenced in Sovietism, Nazism or Fascism.

Now, it is my firm belief that the United States of America would never have prospered if each state had remained absolutely independent of every other state and if all the forty-eight states had not federated themselves freely under a federal government. We would have had forty-eight independent, conflicting nations tempted to war with each other and to destroy each other or assimilate each other.

In labor unions the same thought suggests itself: All labor unions should be federated under a common labor organization endowed with powers given to it by the autonomous labor unions themselves and operating under officers and constitution democratically selected and arrived at by the members of all the labor unions through their representatives.

**Continued on Page 6**

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*Founded 1936 by Father Coughlin*
Rev. Chas. E. Coughlin, LL.D.
EDITORIAL COUNSEL
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16 PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

Liberty of conscience and education.
Just. living, annual wage.
Nationalization of important public resources.
Private ownership of all other property.
Control of private property for public good.
Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.
Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.
Cost of living maintained on an even keel.
Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.
Labor's right to organize.
Recall of non-productive bonds.
Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.
Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.
Simplification of government and lower taxes.
Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.
Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property with government's chief concern for the poor.

## "Obstructionist" O'Connor

**August 7, 1937—Official statement by President Roosevelt at Hyde Park, released to newspapers through Secretary McIntyre: "The President repeated for the thousandth time that he has not taken part, is not taking part, and will not take part in any local primary election except his own home town and home county."**

**June 24, 1938—President Roosevelt in a "fireside chat" with the American people: "As President of the United States, I am not . . . taking part in Democratic primaries. As the head of the Democratic party, however . . . I feel that I have every right to speak. . . ."**

And, speaking as the "head of the Democratic party," the President of the United States, off the record and for it, is out to defeat for re-election the veteran New York Congressman, John J. O'Connor.

No outright party oppositionist to the New Deal is the target for any such invective and venom as its long time supporter, Congressman O'Connor, chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee, whom Mr. Roosevelt now labels an "obstructionist."

With a voting record in favor of the whole New Deal program that is 99.4% pure, the order has, nevertheless, gone out from the "head of the party" *to get John O'Connor!*

On only two occasions does the record show that the New York Congressman has even faltered in a complete accession to the President's indicated wishes.

In the case of Tommy Corcoran's pet utility bill, Mr. O'Connor voted the wrong way. That bit of American independence cost him the leadership in the House. Corcoran saw to that!

The other instance was on the familiar issue of dictatorship—the reorganization bill. The President himself has said that failure to support that single bill would not disbar a candidate otherwise "liberal." Mr. O'Connor's speech in defense of "liberalism" appears on page 12 in next week's Social Justice.

No, opposition to O'Connor is on other grounds—personal grounds. As Dr. Edward Lodge Curran discloses in his article, on another page of next week's issue, O'Connor has dared to criticize the Brain Trust and has been marked by Corcoran and Ben Cohen for the President's ire. He has "heckled" the Brain Trust and, at all costs, he must be made to pay.

The (Communistic) Worker's Alliance is said to have put up $50,000 to beat O'Connor, who is "No. 1 man" on the black list of the Communistic Party in New York.

James A. Farley, himself a New Yorker and national chairman of the Democratic party, is for O'Connor; and Jim is still a loyal lieutenant in good standing in the President's Cabinet.

Furthermore, the Congressman's brother is a law partner of the President.

Opposition to John O'Connor, therefore, is purely personal. The Communists have marked him for destruction. The Brain Trust Twins tell the President he must go. Mr. Roosevelt, as "head of the party," will back another man. And the people of the 16th Congressional district of New York will vote as these dictators direct—or will they?

New York is still America; the franchise is still free. How long it will remain so is one of the issues at stake in these "purge" elections of Congressmen who defy orders.

## Would Torpedo Democratic Party

One of the most significant of many ominous disclosures brought out by the Dies Committee's investigation of unAmericanisms was the testimony of Dr. James B. Matthews. Prof. Matthews was the first president of the American League Against War and Fascism—now the "League for Peace and Democracy"—and was an active organizer for "united front" groups under the auspices of the Communist party. The movement got too "Red" and he quit.

The deliberate aim of the Communists, Dr. Matthews told the Committee, is the disintegration of the Democratic party by driving a wedge between its so-called "Liberal" wing and its so-called "Conservative" wing.

Out of the chaos of the Democratic party's destruction, it is hoped that a Red-dominated national Farmer-Labor party will emerge. The backbone of this new grouping would be the industrial unions—a single political bloc numbering millions and susceptible of being moved as chess pieces on the political board.

Once the Farmer-Labor party came into national power, Dr. Matthews said, the Communists would exert every ounce of influence to cause sabotage of the capitalistic system through restrictive legislation and taxation. These ends, they hope, would be achieved by the slogans of social security and unprecedented sums for relief, until the collapse of the currency induces a major crisis.

"Not only upon the economy's currency but upon every other front of the capitalistic system this incessant sabotage would do its work, until finally the system would require a receiver. The Communist party would then step in as the most militant, cohesive, and highly disciplined minority available to take over the functions of government," Dr. Matthews testified.

In this fashion, Dr. Matthews concluded, the dictatorship of the proletariat would inaugurate a soviet America. Reactionary property holders and "idealistic" believers in democracy and civil liberties would have to be "liquidated"—not because Communists "love violence or bloodshed, but because they consider themselves fashioners of a new destiny for mankind."

## Communism Is "Anti Labor"

In an address before the convention of California C.I.O. unions, John Brophy lashed out at enemies of the John L. Lewis union system.

The C.I.O. director sorrowed oratorically over the "anti-labor propaganda" emanating from three sources: (1) Tory industrialists, (2) A.F.L. leaders, and (3) Leaders of the C.I.O.

Mr. Brophy bled and practically died on the platform as he wrestled with the "anti-labor press," Tom Girdler, Henry Ford, John P. Frey, David Dubinsky and Homer Martin. He did not mention the last two by name but only a man from Mars could doubt whom he meant.

The Brophy spectacles must have teetered on the Brophy nose as the florid faced labor organizer flailed away at that section of the C.I.O. leadership which has sought to cleanse the Lewis union system of its Communists and radical obstructionists.

Reds in labor have had few friends more useful to their purposes than the same Mr. Brophy.

Whether from a misguided zeal, a "Christian" love for anti-Christians, or for private "professional" reasons, Mr. Brophy insists on toadying to those in labor who threaten labor's entire social and political future.

It is not the Tom Girdlers nor the Henry Fords who darken labor's future. Girdler's selfishness and Ford's 19th century attitude toward labor organization will be broken down in the course of labor's militant march forward. But the Red-ism for which John Brophy has a kind word will plague labor as long as labor will tolerate its contagious association.

As for the A.F.L., it has a place in the labor picture just as surely as industry-wide unionism has a place. Its shortcomings are just as pronounced on their way as are those of the C.I.O. One noted labor leader has said that if the A.F.L. could purge itself of racketeers, and the C.I.O. could purge itself of Reds, labor's lot in America would be improved 75 per cent.

Again it must be mentioned, there is no democracy, no labor organization in Soviet Russia. Dictator Stalin rules Russian labor with a rule more severe than the most exhausting "stretch-out" system ever devised.

There is ample reason to believe that Homer Martin, David Dubinsky and other C.I.O. leaders who have revolted against the Reds in the C.I.O. are upright, sincere friends of labor. If they succeed in quelling the menace of communistic domination in their own unions, they are doing labor an inestimable service. Therefore, let no John Brophy damn their work as "anti-labor."

There is one, and only one dominant "anti-labor" movement afoot in the United States. That movement is Communism.

## The American Pattern

Continued from Page 5

When the C.I.O., therefore, chooses to Americanize itself and to shed the pattern of Sovietism, Nazism, Fascism or dictatorship which it is now following, it will deserve the support of all decent Americans.

Until then, it is my opinion that all men and women who understand the nature of the American pattern cannot accept the present C.I.O. pattern.

Lest I be misinterpreted, permit me to state that there is room in the ranks of labor throughout the United States for two federations of labor. The craft unions can do very well for themselves by federating themselves with the American Federation of Labor.

The industrial unions, composed of mass productionist workers for the most part, should establish their own federation along the American pattern for doing things.

However, may I suggest that at some future date both the American Federation of Labor and the new federation of industrial unionism should learn to co-operate with each other and cease antagonizing each other.

This antagonism will never cease, nor will the co-operation ever begin until John Lewis sheds the Soviet pattern of dictatorship which now characterizes the ephemeral existence of the C.I.O.

We Americans who love democracy and who subscribe to its interpretation as set down in the previous paragraphs refuse to surrender our democratic rights and accept in their stead the dictatorial pattern which is being proposed to us by the Lewises, the Brophys and the Pressmans who have risen to power through undemocratic procedures.

Charles Coughlin

# The Week in the Nation

## LABOR

### C. I. O. Treads Water In Communist Row

JOHN L. LEWIS and the high command of the Committee for Industrial Organization threshed about helplessly this week as a rising sea of opposition to autarchial C.I.O. policies threatened to engulf them.

Three first rank C.I.O. unions—the Auto Workers, Textile Workers, and Ladies' Garment Workers — served notice that, unless circumstances change, their courses may lead them out of the C.I.O.; into the A.F.L., or an independent union system.

Such an occurance, as Lewis well realizes, would rupture the C.I.O. irreparably; would send a sizable section of American labor off on a new tack.

Three circumstances nettled the three union leaders involved—Homer Martin of the Auto Workers; Francis Gorman of the Textile Workers, and David Dubinsky of the Ladies' Garment Workers. The circumstances:

1. Communism — admittedly rampant throughout the entire C.I.O. structure.

2. Strife along the labor front. The C.I.O. has made no move to settle its quarrel with the A.F.L.

3. Insecurity of the C.I.O. organization. The C.I.O. lacks the "permanence" of the A.F.L.; remains a "committee" for organization, dictatorial in its authority over affiliated unions.

Martin, jauntily defying Lewis in his efforts to placate the Communist faction in the U.A.W., reminded the C.I.O. leader that the U.A.W. is completely self-governing and independent of the Lewis' iron fist. He agreed, however, to submit Lewis' peace plan to the U.A.W. executive board for action. The proposed plan sought to restore five expelled officers to power and continue the status quo until next year's convention.

Lewis, as Martin has pointed out, is unwilling to declare against the Communistic faction which sought to disrupt the U.A.W. to gain control of it. Aided in organizational efforts by Communists, Lewis finds it embarrassing now to reject Red assistance.

Similarly, Gorman of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee broke with Sidney Hillman of the C.I.O., charging that the T.W.O.C. is "studded with Communist organizers," and that Hillman, by switching local union charters, sought to obtain "dictatorial powers" over the T.W.O.C.

Dubinsky's opposition to the C.I.O. is well known. His union today is the only C.I.O. unit not suspended by the A.F.L. He is on record with a denunciation of Communism in the Lewis union system, and of continuing strife between Lewis and the A.F.L.

### Roosevelt Considers Altering Wagner Act

As the executive council of the American Federation of Labor met at Atlantic City, N. J., William Green, Federation president, revealed that an important item on the A.F.L. agenda would be a discussion of amendments to the Wagner Act and changes in the N.L.R.B.

Green reported to federation officers a conversation he held with President Roosevelt last week at Hyde Park, in which the Chief Executive conceded that certain changes were desirable. Green contended the N.L.R.B. is under the domination of John L. Lewis and the C.I.O., and has failed to be impartial in its judgments.

He recommended also that the President appoint a suitable replacement for Donald W. Smith, N.L.R.B. member, whose term expired August 27. Smith, Green said, lacked judicial powers.

The President's concession of the act's unfairness was noteworthy. It was his first public admission that the act fell short of its purpose.

## ADMINISTRATION

### Dies Group Reveals Communist Deceit

AS THE Dies investigation into un-American activities "decentralized" this week, official Washington weighed testimony that showed the extent to which Communists have been able to bore into the structure of the Federal Government; into "harmless" organizations.

Committee investigators were dispatched to various parts of the country to undertake subsidiary investigations into Communism and Fascism in labor, government and society at large.

Final hearings in Washington drew to a heated climax as a former Communist party worker placed the stamp of Communist guilt on such organizations as the American Youth Congress, the League Against War and Fascism, the League for Peace and Democracy, Federal theatre projects and other enterprises and groups..

While the Dies committee restricted its testimony to Fascism and the inroads it has made, all was smooth. When it opened up a double-barreled attack on the Reds, administrative pressure was felt by Committeemen, and the investigation slowed to a halt. Federal departments of labor and justice refused to co-operate with the investigators. The LaFollette Civil Liberties Committee, engaged in a pro-C.I.O. investigation, obstructed the Dies' path, and it was decided to undertake sideroad investigations immediately instead of later.

### Reds Split Party

Evidence damaging to several high in Government offices was presented before the close of the central hearing, however. Prof. J. B. Matthews of Washington, N. J., identified himself as a former Communist party worker and stated that such seemingly patriotic organizations as the American League for Peace and Democracy existed for the devices of the Communists. He tagged the American Youth Congress as Communistic and mentioned that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who addressed the Congress in its Vassar College meeting, was being duped into aiding the Reds indirectly.

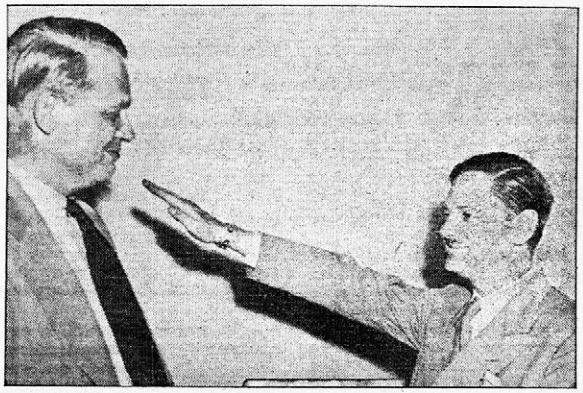
Prof. Matthews testified that the League Against War and Fascism was formed in the United States on the order of Josef Stalin, dictator of Russia's millions, and was intended to ally the United States with Russia, against Germany. He testified also that Communists now were bent on dividing the Democratic party into conservative and liberal groups in an effort to destroy its effectiveness. They hope thereby, he said, to bring out of the dissention a new Farmer-Labor party, to be controlled directly by the Communists.

Concerning the Youth Congress, Prof. Matthews, onetime educator, journalist and professor of languages, said that it had succeeded in duping many forthright Americans into aiding it. Among these he listed William Allen White, Kansas publisher; former Governor Hoffman of New Jersey; Bishop Ralph Cushman of the Methodist Church, and Henry Noble McCracken, of Vassar College. Matthews said most of the sponsors of the Youth Congress had no idea of its structure and real purpose.

In other testimony Homer L. Chaillaux, Americanism director of the American Legion, affirmed that the League for Peace and Democracy is but an arm of the Popular Front of the Communist Party. The league, he said, is not interested in working for peace and democracy. Like other organizations of similar nature, he said, "they are interested only in hiding their Communist support."

### Value

Value of the Dies investigation thus far is that it puts on record facts of Communist connivance, duplicity and deceit that heretofore have been only rumors. Witnesses close to Communist tactics have pointed to methods of Communist operation that may have escaped attention. If caution is taken in the future, the investigation will have served its purpose, committee members believe.



JOHN METCALFE, former Chicago newsman, a special investigator for the Dies Committee, shows Representative Martin Dies the Nazi salute. Metcalfe testified to his belief that the German government supports the Nazi movement in the United States. His "inside" story made front page reading throughout the nation one year ago. (Acme)

## POLITICS

### Purgees Kick Back At President

AS KEY primary elections drew nearer in many states and President Roosevelt considered further interventions into state political affairs, victims of the "purge" effort returned his fire and First Lieutenant Jim Farley suggested calling the whole thing off.

Meeting with the President in his Hyde Park estate, Farley suggested that the whole lamentable business of interfering in purely state matters be dropped, but made one exception—in the case of Senator Tydings of Maryland.

The Tydings concession may have been just that—a compromise with Presidential ire. Both, however, have a long-standing grievance with Tydings who refused to make a speech endorsing candidate Roosevelt in 1932, but capitulated with a weak-kneed quasi-endorsement. Thus Farley's affirmation of the Tydings' purge has a political overtone absent in the other contests where the President seeks to impose his will on voters in individual states.

Farley and the President, meeting for the first time since early July, talked for four hours. Farley is believed to have warned the Chief Executive particularly of the danger in encouraging defeated New Deal candidates to run as independents, thereby destroying the last shreds of a united Democratic party in those quarters.

### Advice Likely Rejected

Whether Farley's "bad medicine" would be swallowed by the President was a matter of doubtful speculation. The Presidential ear has been closer to his left wing advisers — Hopkins, Corcoran and Cohen—of late than to Farley and other old line helpmates. It is understood that Corcoran suggested the purge in the first place, and probably stands staunchly behind it now.

Meanwhile Representative O'Connor and Senator George spoke the thoughts of those purged as they lashed back at the President's interference.

"Don't you want to choose your own representative?" Senator George shouted to a Waycross, Ga., audience. The deafening roar of approval that greeted his words indicated that his auditors did indeed want this liberty. That single sentence, in the belief of those opposing the purge, states the position of the people in the matter.

O'Connor, in answering the President, accused him of riding "an escalator to dictatorship" in attempting to hand-pick members of the Senate and House of Representatives. "If the people are to revert to a one-man government, they should be made conscious of it at once," he said.

O'Connor, it is understood covertly, has the backing of Farley, and of old line Democrats typified in Vice President John N. Garner. O'Connor is seeking both the Republican and Democratic nominations in his 16th New York district.

# The Week in the World

## MEN and EVENTS

### Eagle Wings Over Canada

REITERATION of warnings to aggressive dictators and an indicated policy of American alignment with "democracies" were voiced in addresses by President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Speaking at Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, where he received a degree, and a short time later dedicated another international bridge, President Roosevelt said:

"The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give you assurance that *the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire.*"

This reassertion of the hundred year old Monroe Doctrine was not of itself as significant as was its timing and direction at the march of affairs abroad. The President went on:

"We cannot prevent our people from having an opinion in regard to wanton brutality, in regard to undemocratic regimentation, in regard to misery inflicted on helpless peoples, or in regard to violations of accepted individual rights . . . No country where thought is free can prevent every fireside and home within its borders from considering the evidence for itself and rendering its own verdict; and the sum total of these conclusions of educated men and women will, in the long run, become the national verdict."

As cited in SOCIAL JUSTICE (Aug. 22), the United States is building a new naval base in Alaska, to reach which it hopes to build a $12-million highway across Canada, with special rights to its use for military purposes. Certain elements in Canada do not like this arrangement. It is not unlikely that the President's stressing of mutual defense problems was meant to pave the way for more definite negotiations.

Foreign reactions to the President's remarks were typical of wish-thinking: England saw a suggested military alliance that assured world peace; Loyalist Spain hailed the address as a further assurance of American alliance with "democracies" (Red Spain calls itself one) against dictatorships; Mexicans, cynical from longer association with the United States as a big neighbor, observed editorially that there is no longer any Monroe Doctrine but merely a "Roosevelt Doctrine" in American affairs.

### Canadians Would "Protect" U.S.

MAINTAINING that it is the duty of Canada to "make herself so strong that no hostile power ever could strike at the United States through Canadian territory," Prime Minister Mackenzie King told a political picnic:

"We, too, have our obligations as a good and friendly neighbor. One of them is to see that, at our own instance, our country is made as immune from attack or possible invasion as we can reasonably be expected to make it, and that should the occasion ever arise enemy forces would not be able to pursue their way by land, sea or air to the United States across Canadian territory."

Meantime Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie is pressing the Dominion's defense program. Not only are millions being spent on coastal protection, but advisory committees on air, naval and army matters have been named to link the standing army and civilian reserve. Items of the defense program include the spending of $2-million on anti-aircraft searchlight equipment on the British Columbia coast; development of Anticosti Island, at the mouth of the St. Lawrence river, as a Canadian Gibraltar to safeguard Quebec, Montreal and Toronto; and air bases at Halifax and on the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon.

**Some isolated huts on a disputed frontier, scene of a border "incident" which flamed into an international complication. A patrol of six Russian soldiers here shown atop Changkufeng hill constitute what Japan calls an "invasion" of Manchoukuo. Under a truce both countries seek to name a commission after severe fighting.** (Acme picture)

## GERMANY

### Reich War Games Try Europe's Nerves

EVERY nation holds war games, but when it is Germany the alarms are sounded. And, as a matter of fact, the Reich's maneuvering this September is of a size and inclusiveness that goes considerably beyond mere play. Not only are 500,000 to 1,300,000 military men mobilized into activity simulating a wartime enrollment, but labor has been drafted for the construction of fortifications and vast grain storages, farmers too have been included in the conscription, and 6-million women have taken the places of men in industry. In other words, for the month of September at least, the only difference between military Germany at play and at war is the absence of "hostilities."

By a fortuitous coincidence—if it is coincidence – this greatest demonstration of military force since the World War occurs at the precise moment that tense diplomatic crises in Czechoslovakia and Spain are ripe for a decision. German government spokesmen profess surprise that the war games should cause any uneasiness among Germany's neighbors. It is pointed out that the military concentrations, which are to be at their peak about September 15 and continue till the end of the month, will be in East Prussia – comfortably removed both from the French frontier and away from Czechoslovakia.

The sapient dopesters of the public press are oddly silent on the imminence of this concentration area to disputed Danzig and the Soviet Russian front. If SOCIAL JUSTICE had a war correspondent, we'd send him and his camera, with a good Polish dictionary, to the "Corridor" post haste, rather than fiddling around with Sudetan speculations in the Czechoslovakian republic.

## ENGLAND

### Britons Debate Approaching Crisis

BRITISH cabinet ministers are being called in from their vacations to discuss with Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax the developing complexities of European affairs, but chiefly to watch their step in countering their own political enemies.

Readers who regard the vocal alarms of Winston Churchill or Anthony Eden as isolated expressions of disinterested statesmen miss much in the British picture. They would savor the whole fare of world news with better zest if they recognized Churchill frankly as "Barney Baruch's agent" and therefore the voice of Wall Street in British affairs; and, further, that he and the former prime minister, Stanley Baldwin, not only wish to discredit Chamberlain and Halifax, but to restore their young yes-man Eden.

The "war scare" in London emanates chiefly from these foes of the regime and their supporting press. Indeed, the divergence with which the English press views Germany's "mobilization," the civil war in Spain and the Czechoslovakian crisis, is so wide and opinionated as to make the papers' information virtually useless.

Churchill and Eden would make much of what they call the "failure of Chamberlain's peace policy," pointing out that whereas he and Halifax hoped to get commitments from Hitler and Mussolini, they have been able to educe nothing more than "promises" which will not be kept.

Baruch's spokesman is getting publicity in a wide section of the British press for his message: "I told you so."

## FRANCE

### French Plan Calls For Two Months

COMPLETE mobilization of France's resources and man power for war—another "game," of course—is to be completed within two months. Under this mobilization plan every man in France will know where to go and what to do the day his country declares war.

Under the new law which, in war emergency, virtually sets up a military dictatorship in France, every man over 18, every factory, business and farm goes to work for the state. Prices will be rigidly controlled.

To strengthen the national economy and defense in the midst of a war-worried Europe, the 40-hour week is to be sacrificed. Labor, agitated by leftist radicals, threatens a general strike in reprisal. Two Union Socialists quit the Daladier cabinet as a result. At Marseilles 500 African colonial troops unloaded food ships from Corsica and Algeria when stevedores went on their usual week-end strike, refusing to give up their 5-day week.

## HUNGARY

### Many Nations Woo Hungary

WARLIKE maneuvers dwarf mere diplomatic exchanges, but the week has been one of import for the Balkan area. Admiral Nicholas Horthy, regent of Hungary—who, not unlike the late Paul von Hindenberg in Germany, keeps the "old order" alive—paid a state visit to Berlin. He was accompanied by Mrs. Horthy, Premier Bela Imredy, Foreign Minister Koloman de Kanya and War Minister Eugene Ratz.

Their attitude toward Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia and the attitude of the feudal aristocrats toward the Nazi regime generally, provided a setting for the *pourparler* that was tense with drama.

In Berlin, the Hungarians were to consider joint proposals of Italy and Germany to incorporate Hungary in the Rome-Berlin axis, to quit the League of Nations and repudiate the Trianon treaty for a military alliance with the dictators, an economic union, and minority rights in Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia.

Against this offer, stands the Entente States' proffer of a non-aggression pact with the Bulgarian entente including Greece, Turkey, Jugoslavia and Roumania; military equality; closer economic relations with the little entente; and minority rights for Hungarians in exchange for a military and political status quo.

Off-hand the "totalitarians" would seem to have made the better offer.

## WAR ZONE

### Press for End of Spanish War

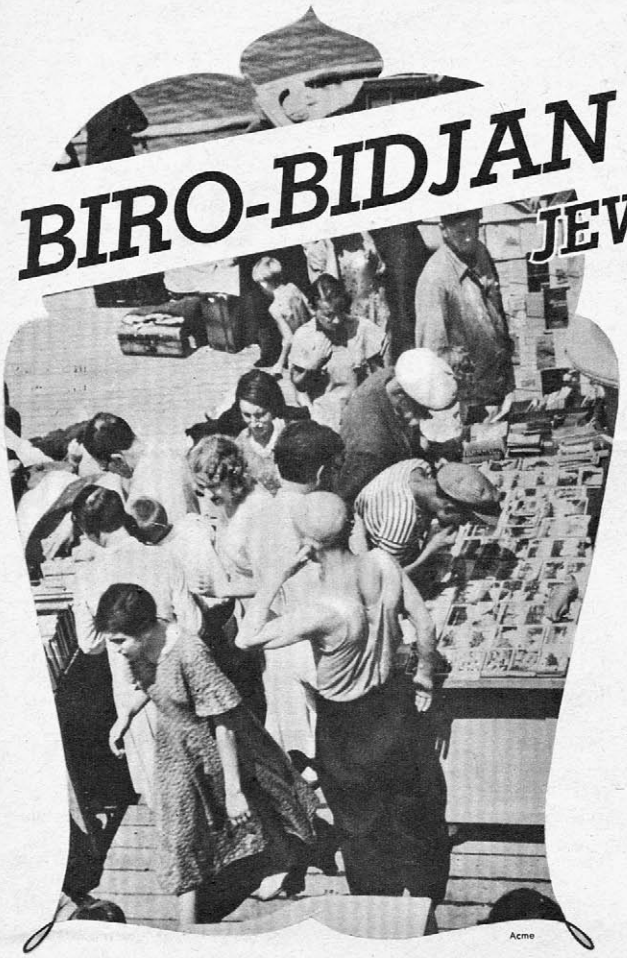
EVENTS on the battle fronts of two real, if undeclared wars, were overshadowed by diplomatic fears of further conflict.

In Spain, Gen. Francisco Franco flatly rejected the British plan for withdrawal of foreign "volunteers" from Spain at this critical time. Instead the Nationalist command pressed toward a general drive to end the civil conflict before winter.

Franco's attempt to wage war on a human basis, sparing as much of Spain that is not actually a military objective, has admittedly prolonged the civil war. In spite of all the leftist propaganda which has filled the press abroad with references to barbaric bombings and "wanton brutality," even the ex-service men returning from Red Loyalist Spain attest this humane phase of Franco's fighting.

Mussolini's announcement of his intention to replace tired Italian troops in Spain with relief forces has alarmed Great Britain and brought from Soviet Russia a new threat to intervene on behalf of their "democratic" comrades.

# BIRO-BIDJAN JEWISH RED STATE


Acme

*By*

**Lawrence Joseph Byrne**

**The New Haven of Refuge for Jews in Eastern Russia Holds Out to Settlers the Eventual Status of a Republic in the Soviet Union, But Bars the Practice of Judaism as a Religion. Stalin's Offer to the Jews is a Godless Paradise!**

A JEWISH state is being built within the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Known as Biro-Bidjan, it is serving as an excellent sounding-board for the Bolsheviks' proclamations that the Soviet Union is the only land towards which Jewry may look for the realization of its centuries-old dream for an all-Jewish state, free from discrimination and persecution. Thus, at a most critical time in the history of their people, many Jews see Biro-Bidjan as a special haven of refuge, a budding homeland destined to supplant Palestine as the nerve-center of the Judaic world.

Here in America, the Biro-Bidjan project has met with the warm approval of many Jews. In Jewish communities throughout the nation delegates have been selected to visit the region for the purpose of ascertaining its possibilities as a large-scale asylum for distressed European Jewry, and special fund-raising agencies have been organized to foster Jewish immigration to the new Promised Land. Included among these agencies are the American Committee for the Settlement of Jews in Biro-Bidjan, American Society of Jewish Farm Settlement Russia, and the Association for Jewish Colonization in the Soviet Union, the last-named being under Communist auspices.

In the words of Dr. S. M. Melamed, "the Jewish Communists in America and their sympathizers have succeeded in focusing the attention of large sections of the Jewish population on Biro-Bidjan . . . and philanthropic leaders . . . are in league with the Communists in their endeavor to raise the Biro-Bidjan swindle to the dignity of a feasible and promising Jewish colonization project."

About twice as large as Palestine, the region is situated in Russia's Far Eastern Territory not far from the Manchurian border. It is some 5,000 miles from Moscow and the nearest large city is 300 miles away. The area is one-third mountainous while much of the other two-thirds is marshland which, due to its negligible natural slope, creates a difficult and costly drainage problem. In Czarist days, the place had but a few thousand inhabitants made up of Koreans, Chinese, Cossacks, and political exiles. Heavy rains and floods, with the consequent destruction of crops, kept the area from being settled in large numbers. At present it has a population of about 75,000, fewer than half of whom are Jews.

BACK in 1928, the Stalinites first conceived the idea of establishing a Jewish state in the Siberian wastelands. Included in the original Five Year Plan, it was expected, by 1932, to absorb 9,000 transplanted Jewish families. But the scheme was too optimistic for thousands who had been sent into Biro-Bidjan remained only a short time; they did not relish pioneering in a Jewish paradise, hundreds of miles from civilization. And, after 1931, Japanese-invaded Manchuria was a little too close for comfort what with the Russian press constantly warning of an impending attack by the invaders. With much of the rest of the Plan, the Jewish project fell far short of expectations and was, for the time being, relegated to the background.

In 1934, the Kremlin once again turned its attention to Biro-Bidjan. Chancellor Hitler's rise to power in Germany, and the resulting unrest among millions of European Jews, gave the Stalin regime an opportunity to step forward as the Jews' friend and protector. The Biro-Bidjan project was taken out of moth-balls and placed back on the Soviet agenda. To the accompaniment of much fanfare and publicity, in May, 1934, the region was given the meaningless status of an "Autonomous Territory" with the promise that when the Jewish population had reached 50,000 it would be raised to the equally meaningless rank of a Soviet Republic.

M. I. Kalinin, president of the All-Union Central Executive Committee, prophesied that "Biro-Bidjan will no doubt grow to be a prosperous territory, and the Jewish population there will have none of those peculiar traits which, under Czarism, were characteristic of Jews in the Ukraine, Poland and White Russia. The present pioneers, in mastering the new region, will create a strong and healthy generation . . . The establishment of a Jewish autonomous territory is creating a sound foundation for the Jewish nationality."

The rejuvenated Biro-Bidjan immediately became a subject hotly debated among Jews in this country, so much so that one Jewish writer predicted that "American Jewry will soon be divided in two groups—those who are for and those who are against Biro-Bidjan." While, on the one hand we find Dr. Melamed bluntly labelling it "a plain fraud" and warning that "every Jew who settles in Biro-Bidjan is subject to overwhelming forces of de-Judaization and Communization," on the other hand the editor of *B'nai B'rith* holds that "those Jews who still believe in the value of prayer should thank God that in today's mad world there is a Biro-Bidjan."

The *New Palestine*, organ of the American Zionists, says that "to parade this project as 'a national home,' as a 'sanctuary,' offering freedom for the full development of the Jewish nationality and Jewish culture is nothing short of exploitation of Jewish misery." But B. Z. Goldberg, editor of *The Day* predicts that "Biro-Bidjan will be a great, complete and prosperous Jewish state whether we will it or not," and the *Boston Jewish Advocate* comments editorially: . . . "Russia is today the only country that holds out hope for salvage of Jewish lives . . . Jews should begin to revise their attitude toward Russia. If the Fascists of the world insist on lumping Jews indiscriminately with Communists, at least Jews should derive some benefit from that association."

MUCH has been made of the fact that the Soviet Union does not tolerate anti-Semitism and severely punishes any one who even refers to a Jew as *Zhid* ("sheeny"). Undoubtedly, this policy of the Russian government has gained many sympathizers from the ranks of Jewry. In Old Russia the Jew suffered untold hardships simply because he was of Jewish blood, but after the revolution all restrictions against him were abolished. He is allowed to come and go the same as any other person, the higher institutions of learning have been opened to him, and many Jews hold important government posts.

But, along with its suppression of anti-Semitism the U. S. S. R. conducts a vigorous campaign against the Jewish religion. This point is seldom mentioned by those who sing the praises of the Bolsheviks for establishing the Red-Jewish state. It is well-known that, although the Soviet Constitution guarantees freedom of worship, the government has made it practically impossible for the people to freely practice their religion. Article 124 of the Constitution states that "liberty of the exercise of religious cults and freedom of anti-religious propaganda belongs to all citizens."

It will be noted, however, that only anti-religious propaganda is permitted. Thus, to print anything pertaining to religion which is not in an anti-religious vein is forbidden, as is the preaching of a sermon in a public place. In fact, the government can imprison any person who says or writes a single word favorable to religion. While denying the use of propaganda to religious bodies the Bolsheviks permit, and even subsidize, anti-religious groups which have for their sole purpose the destruction of every vestige of belief in God still remaining in the hearts of the people.

As a part of the Soviet Union, Biro-Bidjan is no exception to the general law. The Jews who go there are not permitted to bring their Judaism with them. Comrade Kalinin, the Union's puppet president made this quite clear when he said the colony was "Jewish in form, but Socialist in culture" (*Moscow News*, June 9th, 1934): a Jewish state minus Judaism!

In its efforts to smother Judaism the Bolsheviks have even banned the Hebraic language and no books written in this tongue are permitted entry into Russia. Such Hebrew writers as Avigdor Hameiri, Bialik, and Droyanov had to leave the country or starve because their writings, on which they depended for a livelihood, could not be published. Jews, as well as Christians, are unable to keep the Sabbath for the "rest days" change each week. Kosher meals are unobtainable.

Alexander Troyanovsky, the Soviet's ambassador to the United States has informed American Jewry that the charge of religious persecution in Russia is "too crude an invention to deserve serious consideration," "we have no persecution for religious reasons. Everybody has the right freely to exercise his religion." But, as one of Stalin's satellites and a follower of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, the Russian diplomat knows that to the Communist religion is the opium of the people, a superstitious practice that must be crushed. He knows, and those Jews who applaud the Communist-Jewish state know, that Biro-Bidjan is for Jews but not Judaism.

# The CHARTER of TRUE LIB

By
**W. J. Randall, C.M.S.**

**Capital Cannot Do Without Labor, Nor Labor Without Capital**
Pope Leo XIII

**A Notable Two-Page Study Course in the Encyclicals Is Here Presented by a Popular English Contributor to SOCIAL JUSTICE**

OUR task here is to compress, into a thousand words, a document of strong intellectual fare which runs to twenty times that length. It is a task well worth attempting, for the document in question is epoch-making and epoch-marking. It is the encyclical or "circular letter" to the entire Christian world which was issued by our Holy Father Pius XI on May 15, 1931 — just seven years from the time of our writing these words.

This marvelous letter, which shone as a star of the first magnitude in the tenth year of the Pontiff's reign, stands between the immortal encyclical of Pope Leo XIII (the *Rerum Novarum)* and the more recent encyclical of Pius XI (the *Divini Redemptoris).* It is really a development of Pope Leo's letter on the workers of the world. It is entitled *Quadragesimo Anno,* from its opening words meaning, "in the fortieth year;" for it appeared in the fortieth year after *Rerum Novarum.*

A Catholic who is unacquainted with this Encyclical of Pius XI (and the same applies to the *Rerum Novarum)* can only be compared to a doctor who doesn't know his materia medica or a lawyer who is unfamiliar with court procedure; for this letter deals with the application of Christian principles to the practical affairs of life and the actual problems that beset it. But just as a handy guide to the pharmacopoeia or the courts can be an aid to the busy practitioner, so a summary of this charter of liberty can help the studious Christian by way of both introduction and repeated reference.

Let us first make a synopsis, before studying the salient points in some detail.

Part I: Benefits resulting from the *Rerum Novarum* (subdivided as follows):

1. What the Church did—in doctrine; in practice.
2. What the Civil State did.
3. What the people concerned did (the employers and the employes).

Part II: The Authority of the Church in the Social and Economic spheres:

1. The right to own property; the twofold character of ownership; the obligations of owners; the power of the State to direct and enforce the exercise of these; the question of superfluous wealth.
2. Capital and Labor; unjust claims made by each; the principles of justice in distribution; the "proletariat" or landless man and his uplifting; wages and profit-sharing; the attaining of harmony in the ranks of society by means of "Vocational Groups;" the guiding principle in economics—Catholic teaching and its application.

Part III: Changes since the time of Pope Leo XIII:

1. Changed economic conditions; economic domination and its disastrous consequences; the remedies.
2. Changes in "Socialism;" "Communism" and modern "Socialism;" the middle course.
3. Moral renovation; the chief modern disorder — the ruin of souls; its causes and remedies; the Law of Charity and the Apostolate of the Priest and the Layman in social matters.

A glance at this synopsis reveals the fact that the *"Quadragesimo Anno"* is (a) historical, (b) doctrinal, and (c) practical.

The doctrinal and the practical each enter into Parts II and III. Before studying these let us note the conclusions arrived at in the Historical section, Part I—dealing with the beneficial results of Pope Leo's words in the *"Rerum Novarum."*

These conclusions may be grouped thus:

1. The Church itself acted by speaking directly and repeatedly upon social matters, in the persons of her Supreme Pontiffs — as witness the letters of Leo XIII (*"Praeclara,"* June 20, 1894; and *"Graves de communi,"* Jan. 18, 1901); of Pius X (*Motu Proprio "De Actione populari Christiana,"* Dec. 8, 1903); of Benedict XV (*"Ad Beatissime,"* Nov. 1, 1914); of Pius XI (*"Ubi Arcano,"* Dec. 23, 1922; and *"Rite Expiati,"* April 30, 1926).

"With like erudition did numerous Bishops of the Catholic world" (writes the Holy Father in *"Quadragesimo Anno")* "interpret and comment upon this doctrine." At Malines, in 1920, was founded the "International Union of Social Studies," under the presidency of Cardinal Mercier, results of its work being published in Paris in 1931. Courses in sociology were introduced into various Catholic universities and seminaries; social congresses and social "weeks" were frequently held; study circles were inspired to redouble their efforts. In England the Catholic Social Guild sent students year by year to the Catholic Workers' College at Oxford. The influence spread to the non-Catholic world—"not merely in non-Catholic books and journals, but frequently also in legislative assemblies and in courts of justice. After the war of 1914 especially this influence was felt. This brings us to the second point.

2. The State acted by responding, in various nations and in various degrees, to the fearless proclamation of Pope Leo; so that when statesmen drew up principles to regulate the just conditions of Labor, "many of their conclusions agreed so perfectly with the principles and warning of Leo XIII, as to seem expressly deduced from them." Although before the time of the *Rerum Novarum* some rulers had provided for more pressing needs of workers, checking the more flagrant injustices, after that time "the leaders of the nations became at last more fully conscious of their obligations, and set to work seriously to promote a broader social policy . . . not a few recent laws dealing with social questions were originally proposed to the suffrages of the people's representatives by ecclesiastics thoroughly imbued with Leo's teaching... As a result of these steady and tireless efforts, there has arisen a new branch of jurisprudence unknown to earlier times, whose aim is the energetic defense of those sacred rights of the workingman, which proceed from his dignity as a man and as a Christian." In fine, the *Rerum Novarum,* "a standard set up to the nations."

3. In the third place the people directly concerned — the employers and the employes — responded by inaugurating Workingmen's Unions, associations formed upon Christian principles, despite the "vehement attractions" of Socialist organizations. Practical application varied in different places—in some countries the same association included in its scope all the purposes set out by Pope Leo; in other countries various associations were formed according to classification of functions or special work; mutual help in economic matters, protection of the rights and interests of members, or the moral and religious interests in particular.

"It would seem," writes the present Pope, "that the Encyclical *(Rerum Novarum)* is in no small measure responsible for the gratifying increase and spread of associations amongst farmers and others of the humbler classes"—these associations combining both economic and cultural benefits.

The Pope then points out, however, that the associations of employers and "captains of industry," which were earnestly pleaded for by Pope Leo, did not meet with the same success—"they are we regret to say, still few in number." This is not entirely due

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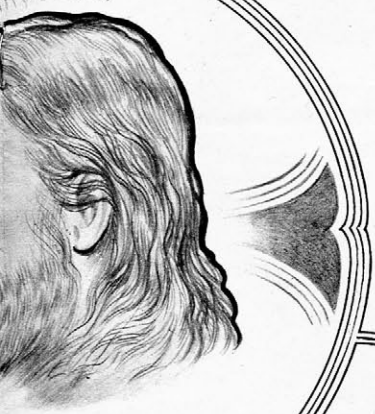
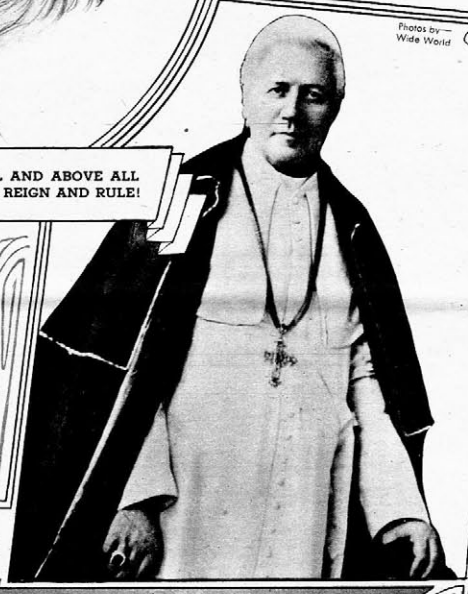


THAT IN ALL AND ABOVE ALL CHRIST MAY REIGN AND RULE!



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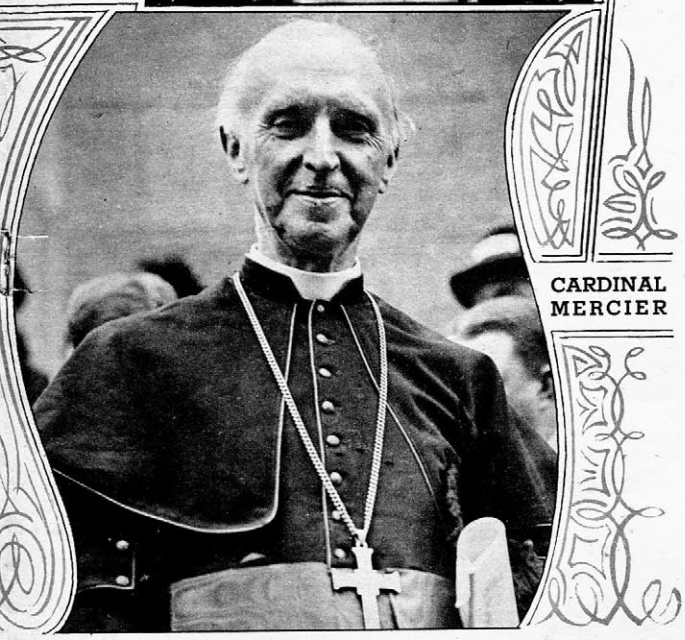


CARDINAL MERCIER

to want of good will, adds the Pope, but to other and far more serious obstacles. "There are, however, well-founded hopes that these obstacles also will shortly be removed . . . certain experiments, far from negligible . . . have been made in this regard, and . . . have already produced much fruit and give rich promise for the future."

Having given this historical perspective the Pope proceeds to set forth the philosophical principles governing (a) Property, (b) Capital, or reserve of wealth, and (c) Labor or work.

Having reaffirmed the natural right to some property, as against Socialistic teaching, the Pope indicates and explains the *twofold character of ownership;* this is *individual* and *social,* "according as it regards individuals or concerns the common good." The divinely-given right to own property is to benefit both the individual and the social community, and "these ends cannot be secured unless some definite and stable order is maintained."

A double danger, therefore, has to be avoided: abuse by the individual ("Individualism") and abuse by the State ("Collectivism"). The duty of the State is to direct and safeguard distribution, not to remove or confiscate individual rights, but to check the grasping and profiteering which tend to arise from human greed and rapacity. "Superfluous" income is not entirely at a man's own disposal ("superfluous" meaning that portion of income which a man does not need in order to live reasonably as becomes his station in life).

*Capital* has its just and its unjust claims—so also has *Labor.* Pope Leo wrote: "Capital cannot do without Labor, nor Labor without Capital." It is therefore entirely false to regard the results of their combined efforts as due to one alone; it is flagrantly unjust for either to deny the efficacy of the other and to seize all the profits. It is a question of apportioning justly the profits resulting from the combined efforts of the two.

The "Proletariat," or the man without property, is to be uplifted by a system of just distribution. "Proletarian conditions are to be overcome by letting wage-earners attain to property." In this tremendous statement does the Pope proclaim the remedy for pauperism and equally for the undue amassing of wealth by individuals and combines. To the just wage the Pope adds the recommendation of profit-sharing, as discussed in our articles on the wage system. And finally, he deals with the key to "harmony between ranks of society"—the system of Vocational Grouping, or classification according to the various functions or work performed by members of the social community, to which subject we have devoted a special article. Throughout, the ruling principle of economics must be the spirit of social justice; not uncurbed competition, but "a healthy economic co-operation by prudent pacts and institutions," must prevail.

But the march of time brings changes in conditions. And there are two fundamental changes which have occurred in the forty years between the two encyclicals *Rerum Novarum* and *Quadragesimo Anno*: one, the growth of a despotic domination or rulership in social affairs; and two, the development of the Socialistic campaign into the almost incredible thing called "Communism," or the Materialistic State. A word on these to conclude our synthesis.

A characteristic fact of our times is the concentration of wealth, plus the power of distributing and restricting it, in the hands of a few individuals. This state of affairs followed upon the falsely glorified unchecked competition that itself followed the industrial revolution of the eighteenth century. The Pope denounces this power as "despotic": it is, he points out, the "characteristic note of the modern economic order"; it is "immense" and "irresistible." It controls not merely wealth itself but also the allotment of wealth—credit and distribution. It has resulted in disaster — "the entire economic life has become hard, cruel and relentless in a ghastly measure." It has even intermingled with the duties of the civil State, which has become enslaved by this stranglehold on wealth and on the purchase-token, money.

The remedy? First, due consideration to the twofold character of Capital and Labor—individual and social, as already stated. Second, "commutative justice" (the justice existing between men in society) supplemented by Christian Charity. Third, the restraining by the civil authority of undue competition. Fourth, the public institutions of the nation being made to assist the common good. These things being accomplished, the economic system, "that most important branch of social life," will necessarily be restored to sanity and right order."

Since the time of Pope Leo that system called Socialism has run riot into the extreme thing called Communism; and while the old form of socialists seem somewhat afraid of the logical issue of their own principles, the new form has carried state control to absolutism even in the basic realms of family and religious life. Based on sheer materialism it denies all spiritual existence, and hence denies all religion and even God Himself; and this denial is made by even the most violent methods. Socialism (the term embracing the more moderate form—denial of private property—"cultural socialism" — the introduction of socialistic principles into education under the guise of advancement—and the extreme development, (Communism) are all incompatible with Catholicism. Containing, like all errors, an element of truth, Socialism in any form is radically opposed to Christianity. Hence: "No one can be simultaneously a sincere Catholic and a true Socialist." Especially lamentable is the sight of those Christians who have deserted the Church for the ranks of Socialism.

The Holy Father, ever constructive, concludes with practical directions for social renovation. Bad as the material and economic evils are, they pale in comparison with the ruin of souls which follows the disorder of the modern world. This final section of the encyclical abounds with magnificent passages compact of social information and lofty ideal; with a fine and sweeping survey the Pope sums up the present conditions of labor and of financial abuse, and shows how the law of Charity must operate if the world is to be saved from ruin. Justice alone, though it can remove the cause of social strife, cannot unite men's minds and hearts. Charity, "the bond of perfection," is alone capable of this.

No mere theorizing, however, nor even piety in individuals, will be sufficient. Practical measures must be taken. Priests must be trained in social matters, so that they may be fitted to train laymen to be apostles in their own sphere. "No easy task" for the clergy, says the Pope: hence the Bishops of the world are admonished to see that the adequate training is forthcoming. "The first and immediate apostles of the workingmen must be workingmen themselves, while the apostles of the industrial and commercial world should themselves be employers and merchants." These lay apostles must, however, be prudently selected and fittingly trained by the *Ecclesia docens,* the Priesthood under the direction of the Hierarchy.

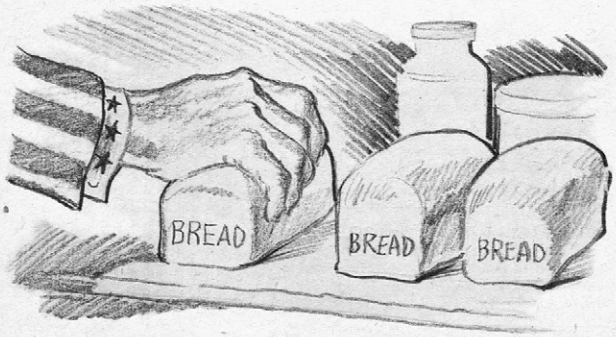
*"Let, then, all men of good will stand united!"* This is the final clarion call of the Holy Father. *"Let them seek, not themselves, and the things that are their own, but the things that are Jesus Christ's. . . .* THAT IN ALL AND ABOVE ALL, CHRIST MAY REIGN AND RULE!"

Only thus can the world be saved, individually and socially. This is the keynote of the *Quadragesimo Anno,* which provides for all men of good will the effective principles and practical directions for attaining the maximum amount of peace and order in this vale of tears. Once again Peter has spoken by the lips of his successor, to heal a sick world if that world will but listen and learn.

# Raiding the Poor Man's Cupboard

**Every bit as despicable as the thief who snatches the poor man's crust, is the grasping hand of consumer taxation, which raids his cupboard in order to preserve untouched the golden calf of the concentrators of wealth.**

## by Jean Perrin Schwartz




THE equality of all men was disproved long ago. Some are born to bask in the roseate glow of an evanescent limelight, while others see their only view of humanity's progress through the dregs at the bottom of life's cup. Some men are blessed with an abundance of material goods — others with only a place to stand and wait. To one man is given five talents, to another two, and another one.

But there is one respect in which all men are equal, rich and poor, white and black, great and small—that is in their capacity as consumers of the vitamins and calories, carbohydrates and fats that go to make up the foods needed for life's sustenance.

William Artemus Smythe may sit down to a Park Avenue table laden with a bounteous plenitude of the earth's choicest fruits, balance his salad on a sterling fork, and crook his little finger around the handle of a demi-tasse, while plain Bill Smith over in Brooklyn attacks his chipped plate of victuals with a relish equalled only by his enthusiasm for corned beef and cabbage. But for all of their fine laces and linens, crystal and candles, the Smythe's of Park Avenue cannot possibly consume any more of life's real necessities than the Smith's in Brooklyn.

The Park Avenue Smythes are a well-to-do family. Their income is far above and beyond that upon which the Smiths base their humble budget. They have a winter home in Nassau and a yacht anchored at Southampton. They can afford also to contribute much more substantially to the support and upkeep of government than the Smiths. But a "democratic" government by taxing the use of such necessary things as food, clothing and shelter, makes the poor Smiths in Brooklyn pay just as much toward the propagation of a new deal for political yes-men as does the Smythe family in Manhattan.

America is composed of poor families. The average American is a working man—a wage-earner whose yearly income is $1,244 or $23.92 a week. This average does not include the two million and more who are employed by W.P.A. at $635.40 a year—or an average of not quite $12.22 a week —nor does it include the five million on direct relief who receive an average yearly income of $111.32, or $9.25 a month, approximately all of which is spent on food. Consequently, levying any kind of a tax on food or other necessities deliberately places an added burden on the shoulders of the poor man.

Out of every dollar that Bill Smith and his 31 million fellow wage-earners in the United States spend, 30 cents has no purchasing power—but is merely that dollar's portion of the tax burden. Likewise, every one of the two million W.P.A.-ers and the five million direct reliefers, who spends a dollar, pays 70 cents for his purchase and the other 30 cents in taxes.

They pay the obvious city taxes and county taxes, state taxes and federal taxes, school taxes and emergency taxes. Also in more than half of our 48 states, 70 million persons pay more than $398-million a year in sales tax, most of which is tacked on to the purchase of life's necessities.

But the greatest amount of tax taken from the purchaser's dollar is that which goes to pay the hidden or consumers' tax so lavishly levied against the pocketbook of the American wage-earner.

It works like the professional pickpocket taking an unsuspecting victim to dinner. He brushes aside the shallow remonstrances of his new prospect, more than delighted to pay the bill. He encourages the diner to order anything on the menu. Then, reaching expertly into the comfortably bulging pocket of his companion, he extricates a bill more than sufficient to cover the expensive meal, extravagantly tips the waiter, and accepts the effusive thanks of his edacious victim as he exultantly pockets the change.

That delightfully guileless gourmand so generously gouging himself with fervid gusto,—at whose stupidity you have every right in the world to laugh—is actually yourself, Mr. American Consumer. While you enjoy to the full the many benefits and luxuries that you think a gratuitous government is giving you, many of which you would never be extravagant enough to buy for yourself, you are actually paying for the party and money besides. Even that would be tolerable, were it not for the fact that Mr. America cannot afford to pay the bill.

Labor department statisticians tell us that food constitutes one-third or more of the total annual expenditures of wage-earners. This means that the average wage-earner's family has only about $8 a week to spend for the most important of life's needs. Now consider that $2.40 of that is tax—only $5.60 is left for food.

PICTURE for yourself the problem of Mrs. Smith, and her counterpart in almost 40-million American households. From her $8 food budget, she must carve the family menu for a week. She plans $2 a week for meat, every bit of it which is essential to the physical welfare of a growing family of little Smiths,—yet only $1.40 of what she spends goes towards the purchase of the week's meat products. The rest ambles its way into the coffers of one or another of the many tax absorbing bureaus which have been foisted upon a gullible people in the questionable name of greater and more efficient government. And the $4.80 which should supply the Smiths with their week's ration of cereals and bakery products, dairy products, fruits and vegetables, has dwindled to $3.36 by the time the invasion by tax collectors is over.

Nor is that the extent of the poor man's burden. While every desire on his part is for a decrease in the prices of many things that enter into his humble standard of living, he finds a united effort in Washington to bring about price increases. He reads about Mr. Wallace and the A.A.A., for example. He knew—if he gave the matter any thought—that the sole purpose of the A.A.A. crop control plan in the first place was to maintain high prices for cotton, wheat, corn, etc., automatically making the worker pay higher prices for clothing, bread, cereal and meat. Now he reads about the impending "collapse of prices," and of the concerted effort to prevent it by buying up surpluses of food and clothing at prices higher than normal.

During the month of June alone, we spent more than $17-million buying up such things as 62,348,000 pounds of prunes, 30,000,000 pounds of raisins, 3,600,000 pounds of cheese, 250,000 gallons of cane syrup, 5,000,000 pounds of dry skim milk, 500,000 cases of grapefruit juice and 914,900 barrels of flour, all in an effort to hold up prices—thus maintaining the impossibility of the poor wage-earner obtaining his abundance of life's necessities.

While these huge purchases in the government's buy-and-give program do help the needy unemployed, the fact remains that they do so, not at the expense of the very rich who are best capacitated to carry that burden, but at an onerous cost to the poor man who is still exerting his best efforts to remain self-supporting.

And the expenses have once again gone beyond estimators' expectations. At this very moment plans are in progress in the nation's Capitol to increase taxation, just as they always are when more is spent than comes in. And Treasury Department scouts are combing the parliamentary statutes of Europe for some new idea in the way of taxing persons of lower incomes.

BUT while the experts are seriously considering means to increase revenue, no one seems to be concerned about the 30 cent toll taken from the consumer's every dollar by that carniverous kleptomaniac, the hidden tax — that is, no one but the consumer.

If the average wage-earner receiving $1,244 a year were told that beginning today, he would be obliged to pay $373.20 a year in taxes, high heaven would resound with the din of his protest. As things are, he is paying that amount annually anyway, only he just has not been told about it. Is it a wonder that consumers' associations are being organized in protest? The wonder is, rather, that more of them were not organized long ago.

There is but one just basis of taxation—that which makes the rich man pay according to his ability, and the poor man as he is able—the basis of capacity to pay. Obviously, there are at least 38-million families in this country who are no more capacitated to pay the present consumers' tax on food than is a German dachshund to tug a two ton truck.

*It is as unjust to tax the food which man must have to live, as it would be to tax the air he breathes, or the sunshine which penetrates distance to give him light.* Man's natural right to life should presuppose an inalienable right to maintain that livelihood in an honest manner, without paying tribute to a government collecting agency for the privilege. A government tax on food approaches the equivalent to a tax on life, which cannot endure without it.

Every time that government levies a tax on food, be it visible or hidden, it reaches into the poor man's pantry. As long as the unmitigated accumulation of surplus capital, concentrating greater wealth in the hands of fewer persons is allowed to continue, any government which persists in raiding the poor man's cupboard to avoid milking some such sacred cow as the $57-billion of idle capital invested in tax-exempt bonds, is guilty of a crime cryng to the victimized consumer in every hamlet for vengeance. And this raid on the consumer's cupboard can be stopped only by the united efforts of every consumer in every city, town and hamlet—once he has been awakened to the fact that he is paying the bill, not on the basis of his income, not on the basis of his capacity to pay, but out of the very mouths of his hungry little children.

## Selfishness Blamed For Government Misuses

By HON. CHARLES R. ECKERT
Representative from Pennsylvania

VIOLATIONS of the natural rights of man contain the seed of social disease, and herein lies the reason for government.

Society and government, contrary to common opinion, are not synonymous. Thomas Paine, in his treatise, "Common Sense," makes this quite clear when he says:

"Some writers have so confounded society with government as to leave little or no distinction between them, whereas they are not only different, but have different origins. Society is produced by our wants, and governments by our wickedness. The former promotes our happiness positively by uniting our affections; the latter negatively by restricting our vices; the one encourages intercourse; the other creates distinctions; the first is a patron; the last a punisher."

Paine here points out the distinction between society and government. Society is a positive good; government is a reactionary force. Its origin is due to the inability of moral virtue to govern the world.

Government may be defined as "sovereignty in action" and "sovereignty" as "a power of the whole people functioning as a unit."

The primary functions of legitimate government are expressed in three forms—police power, land tenure, highways.

Police power is public because it is a necessary function of sovereignty.

Land tenure, which is inevitably related to the revenue system, also is public, because it is a necessary function of sovereignty.

Highways are public because it is only by the exercise of sovereignty that roads and streets and channels of communication may be established.

If these functions were justly administered, no need would arise for governmental regulation or direction of private enterprise. The misuse of governmental power is to be found in its use for personal gain. Men seek to gratify their desires with the least exertion possible. By controlling government these desires may be gratified with little or no exertion, and so designing and unscrupulous persons strive to control government. Human nature is weak and the temptation is great to seize the power of government and use it, not to secure the natural rights of men or promote the general welfare, but as a short cut to private fortune. The misuse of government has been called to the attention of the American people by a noted publicist and writer, Albert J. Nock, in these words:

"So long as the state stands as an impersonal mechanism which can confer an economic advantage at the mere touch of a button, men will seek by all sorts of ways to get at the button, because law-made property is acquired with less exertion than labor-made property. It is easier to push the button and get some form of state-created monopoly like a land title, a tariff, a franchise, or other concessions of government, and pocket the proceeds, than it is to accumulate the same amount by work."

The history of the American Republic is a striking example of the truth of this statement. From the very beginning of our national life to the present day there were those who sought to control government for their own aggrandizement. Their number has increased from the inception of the Government to the present time.

## America Now Needs Social Justice

By HON. GEORGE J. SCHNEIDER
Representative from Wisconsin

THERE is no use denying to ourselves and to the nation that these are critical days. We must take stock of the whole economic and social situation as never before. To this end, I commend those who have formulated the well-known and widely popularized "16 principles of social justice," which may well serve as a guide in our search for the solution of our ills. Those of us familiar with and in favor of these principles have been active in endeavoring to secure their enactment into law by the Congress of the United States.

Can anybody question the validity of these principles? For example, the first calls for liberty of conscience and education. What is more basic to American tradition? The second – a just, living, annual wage—surely is not asking too much in a land as richly endowed as our own. The third—nationalization of important public resources—may sound radical to some, but it is inevitable if private industry does not supply the necessary goods and services and monopolizes the inheritance of the people. Of course, the land used by the farmer is not included. The fourth principle clearly demands private ownership of all other property, which is in harmony with the wishes of the great bulk of the American people. But the fifth principle, so closely reflecting American public opinion, seeks control of private property for public good. Private property must and should be controlled for the benefit of all.

The demand for the abolition of the Federal Reserve Banking System and establishment of a Government-owned central bank is long overdue and should have been put into effect by Congress to enable the people to control the credit of the nation. Likewise, there must be restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money. It is unconstitutional for private bankers to manipulate the value of money and to have the power to issue money. That power belongs to the Federal Legislature alone under the Constitution of the United States. Until the control of money and credit is in the hands of Congress and the people, the privileged few will continue to play havoc with the welfare of the many.

The cost of living maintained on an even keel, and the cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer, and labor's right to organize are all designed to protect and advance the just interests of the consumer, the farmer, and the laborer. The recall of non-productive bonds, abolition of tax-exempt bonds, broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay, simplification of government, and lower taxes are all measures to save the Government untold millions, adjust the taxation system more equitably, and to raise needed increased revenues. Finally, conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war and the sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property, with Government's chief concern for the poor, point to the basic attitude of placing humanity above property or, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "that labor is prior to capital."

## Blow For Blow Is Penalty For Interfering

By HON. ROY O. WOODRUFF
Representative from Michigan

THROUGHOUT the history of this nation, the presidential activities have always been considered to be above partisan politics. It has always been considered that the President of the United States dropped party considerations to think and act only in the welfare and interest of the entire nation and all the people.

Mr. Roosevelt has made it plain that he is not the President of the whole nation and all the people, that he is the President only of those who give him blind personal loyalty and who support his policies. While calling himself the titular head of the Democratic party, Mr. Roosevelt advises citizens to desert both the old parties and follow him. His followers he characterizes as liberals. His opponents he stigmatizes as "copperheads." He speaks purely as a partisan politician. He makes his appeal to the nation on a purely partisan political basis. He asserts it to be his right to interfere in both the primary and the general congressional elections.

In taking this position, Mr. Roosevelt has not only abandoned the dignity and honor of the office he occupies, but he has divested himself of all rights to the traditional courtesy, confidence and respect heretofore accorded Presidents of the United States.

When he thus chose to divest himself of the dignity of Presidential impartiality, when he thus chose to step down from the pedestal upon which presidents have heretofore been placed by the people, and when he takes part in the rough and tumble of political warfare, Mr. Roosevelt cannot complain if he gets blow for blow. He is no longer entitled to and cannot claim immunity from personal attack or condemnation on the ground of respect to the office of President.

## Farmer Wants Help From Congress

By HON. CLARENCE CANNON
Representative from Missouri

IF we can put a floor under the price of commodities and services the farmer consumes, if we can fix minimum wages and by law require the farmer to pay them, can we not in all justice and equity put a floor under sagging agricultural prices and establish a minimum wage for work on the farm as well as in the factory?

If legislation of this character is to be enacted the farmer is entitled to priority.

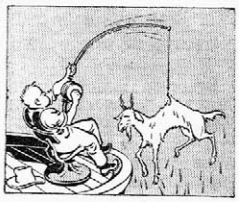
The farmer, above all others, is in need of this service. Industry and labor have since the World War been able to maintain their price schedules and wage scales, while the farmer, disorganized, has been at the mercy of the open market, the speculator, the board of trade gambler, and the racketeer. For example, a year ago when wheat was selling at $1.21 a wheat combine cost $2,875. This year with wheat bringing 62 cents on the farm, a combine costs $3,350. Wheat went down and the machinery which produced it went up. Corn was selling last January for $1.29. Today it is selling for 48 cents a bushel. But in that time freight rates have been advanced by law and it costs more to ship a bushel of corn when it brings 48 cents than it cost to ship it when it brought $1.29. In 1920, 1919 cotton was selling for 43.75 cents per pound and the union wage index was 151. Today cotton is selling for 7.2 cents and the wage scale is 240. In 1920 hogs were bringing $21.50 and average union wage scale, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, averaged 59 cents per hour. Today hogs are $8 and the average wage per hour has advanced from 59 cents to 71.2 cents. The trend has been especially marked during the last year; and while the Department of Agriculture reports a fall of 30 per cent in farm prices, the Department of Labor reports steadily increasing wage scales as follows:

WAGE SCALES

| | March 1937 | March 1938 |
|---|---|---|
| All manufacturing industries | $0.613 | $0.655 |
| Building construction | .830 | .921 |
| Wholesale trade | .651 | .683 |

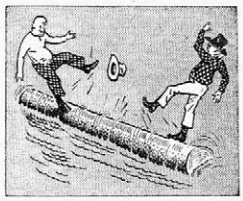
Wheat has gone down, cotton has gone down, hogs have gone down, but the price of manufactured commodities and the union scale of wages have gone up. The price of every manufactured commodity which labor and industry sell and which the farmer must buy has gone up. And during the same period of time the price of food and fiber and all raw materials which the farmer sells and which labor and industry must buy have gone down.

Now, the farmer is not protesting against the increases in labor's wage or the rise in factory prices. The farmer believes in high wages. He believes in high prices, but he maintains that if he must pay a high price for commodities and if he must pay a high wage for labor he is himself entitled to a fair wage for his labor and an honest price for his products. And that is the judgment of the American people. For the last two decades every national convention of every political party has incorporated in its platform a pledge to place the farmer on a plane of economic parity with labor and industry.



# THE SPORT OF THE NATION

- POLITICAL FOOTBALL
- LOG ROLLING
- GOAT FISHING
- HOG CALLING
- BUBBLE-BLOWING
- HIDE AND SEEK
- SHIRT-STUFFING
- DUMMY WRESTLING



# SHERMAN MINTON—MAN OR MOUSE?

## Something for Nothing is N.L.R.B. Aim

### Asks 'Back Pay' For Youth Who Never Had Job

**CATLETTSBURG, KY.** — The present age is by all odds the most promising for the youth of the nation. They no longer need to work for a living. They now may be paid for not working, through the agency of the National Labor Relations Board.

In this commonwealth, the N.L.R.B. is conducting a hearing into charges of unfair labor practices on the part of the American Rolling Mills Co., makers of the familiar "Armco" products.

In its prosecution of charges of unfairness against the Armco company, board examiners brought forth the case of Guy Kirkman, C.I.O. member and Armco employe.

Two years ago Guy's son, Harold graduated from high school and applied for a job at the plant where his father was employed. The foreman was sorry, but there was no job available.

That was two years ago. Now the N.L.R.B. asks the company to give young Harold two years' pay for a job that he never had; from which he never was evicted!

The board reasons thus: Harold's father, Guy, was a member of the C.I.O. The company was prejudiced against the C.I.O., and thus was prejudiced against Guy and all his family. In failing to employ young Kirkman, the board adjudges the company guilty of discrimination, and of unfairness to the C.I.O. Thus, the board contends, the company now should place young Kirkman in its employ and present him with two years' back salary to show that it no longer is "discriminating" against the C.I.O.

#### SURE WAY TO JOB

The situation has interesting possibilities. In the future, under the National Labor Relations Act, the surest way to get a job is to have a relative join the C.I.O.

That is the situation as understood both by the board, and by the Armco company. Said the attorney for the labor board: "We are seeking relief to the full extent of the national labor relations act for Harold Kirkman."

Replied the company attorney: "We can have every relative of a C.I.O. man offer a complaint that he has not been employed because of his C.I.O. relative. . . . Because he is a relative of a C.I.O. man we must take him, because otherwise we are discriminating against him."

If this be opportunity, let's make the most of it.

## Minton's Liberal Flag

—Philadelphia Inquirer.

## OF MUSE & MEN

#### HAS JOHNNIE GOT IT TOO?

When the story seeped out about Jimmie Roosevelt's insurance earnings, the public was told that "Jimmie's got it." Now it appears that John, the President's youngest son, has got it also.

John, who wound up his Harvard education and settled down to a married existence this spring, recently went to work for the Filene Department store in Boston. He was to receive $18 a week, whether he earned it or not.

At the same time it was announced that young John and his bride were moving into a smart, Beaconsfield Road apartment. The Rent: $100 a month.

It will be observed that John's $78 monthly salary doesn't leave much for food, clothes, entertainment, automobiles, etc.

Indeed, it gives him a wide range to practice the Roosevelt method of budget balancing. It seems to be a family talent.

* * *

#### TRIPLE-THREAT

The funniest, and yet the most revealing, story going the rounds concerning the Georgia primary and President Roosevelt's part in it, has to do with a settler in the southwestern section of the state.

This native, upon being questioned, declared that his political preferences were Gene Talmadge for senator; Governor Ed Rivers, seeking re-election, and President Roosevelt. He explained his choices thus:

"Gene Talmadge will give me 40 acres of land; Ed Rivers will exempt it from taxes for me, and President Roosevelt will pay me for not working it. Yes sir, that's my ticket!"

## Press-Gagger Is Subject of "McGuffey" Quiz

In the manner of the old McGuffey Reader, we attempt to find out just who Senator Minton is, what is behind his proposed law to put the hooks into the press, and what he hopes to make of it. Thus we proceed with our questions:

Q. Who is Sherman Minton?

A. He is a politician from Indiana.

Q. Is that all?

A. Yes, that just about sums it up.

Q. What office does he hold?

A. He is a kind of Senator.

Q. Has he made any contribution to the world of science, art, politics, religion or anything?

A. Well, he went to Sunday School when he was a boy, I guess.

Q. Is he prominent?

A. Yes; as prominent as Nick Altrock at a World Series game.

Q. But Nick Altrock is a clown.

A. That's right.

Q. You mean that Senator Minton . . .

A. You guessed it.

Q. What does Senator Minton do best?

A. Bellow and shout.

Q. What does he bellow and shout about?

A. He shouts about Mr. Roosevelt and bellows about the press.

Q. What does he shout about Mr. Roosevelt?

A. He shouts: "I'm for him 100 per cent, right or wrong."

Q. That's not so smart.

A. Well, you know Senator Minton.

Q. What does he bellow about the press?

A. He bellows that it prints lies, deliberate $$***&!!! lies!

Q. Why does he bellow that it prints lies, deliberate $$***&!!! lies?

A. Because it rubs his fur the wrong way.

Q. Is he sure that the press prints lies, deliberate $$***&!!! lies?

A. Just as sure as Wilbur Glenn Voliva is sure that the world is flat.

Q. What does he propose to do about it?

A. He proposes to muzzle the press; to prevent it from printing anything that is a lie, a deliberate $$***&!!! lie.

Q. But wouldn't such a system impair what we laughingly refer to as freedom of the press?

A. Indubitably.

Q. But doesn't Senator Minton believe in freedom of the press?

A. In a personal sort of way.

Q. And hasn't Senator Minton's New Deal, through its less noble leaders, strayed from the golden pathways of truth and honesty on occasion?

A. The answer is affirmative.

Q. How would Senator Minton's proposed law work?

A. Well, assume that I print that Senator Minton is a fearless, upstanding, stalwart statesman; a political leader far removed from the wallowing morass of political gain; a public servant of the highest order whose sole and only thought is for the welfare of his country.

Q. Yes. Consider it assumed.

A. Then that would leave me liable for prosecution.

Q. Why?

A. Because it would be a lie, a deliberate $$*&!*!! lie!

Q. Well then, is the press above criticism and reproach?

A. No, the press is considerably below criticism and reproach.

Q. Is Senator Minton above criticism and reproach?

A. Do you want me to be pinched?

## "L'ETAT, C'EST ROOSEVELT"—PROVED BY PURGE ACTIVITY

**WASHINGTON, D. C.** — "L'etat, c'est moi," said France's King Louis XIV to a judge who happened to speak of "the king and the state," thereby assuring the judge that Louie was both king *and* state.

President Roosevelt might well bring the phrase up to date to describe his activities in hand-picking the Representatives and Senators who are to make up the 76th Congress of the United States.

For, the President is not content to be president solely; he must also be head of the Democratic party, and for all practical purposes, be Congress and judiciary. In purging Congress and the New Deal of all who differ with his views in any particular, Mr. Roosevelt indicates that, like Louie, he aspires to be king and state.

#### JUST THE PARADE

Of course the present pother about the off-year election is just the parade before the kickoff. The real test is to come in 1940 when the President will, if his plan succeeds, have surrounded himself with sympathetic "yes men" to do his bidding in the party, in Congress, and in every phase of Federal activity. Then he will have an open road down which he may race toward a third term, and a convincing demonstration that truly "Mr. Roosevelt is the state."

High on the purge list are Senator George of Georgia, and Representative John J. O'Connor of New York. Senator George got his in the President's speech at Barnesville, Ga. Representative O'Connor has been getting his intermittently since the ending of the Congressional session, in June.

Meanwhile the President loads up the purge gun with another charge of ammunition as he prepares for a last crack at the purgees in a September 5 address.

# What Do YOU *WISH* in the BROADCASTS?

THIS, as always, is to be YOUR program.

Your contributions alone make it possible. (See Page 19). Without *your* help there would be no broadcast.

Before we decide what stations we will lease; before we decide what hour of the day—or even what day—we will choose, I will need much help from all of you in arriving at the decision.

Now here is how I want you to help me in settling all these questions—

Please explore the minds of your friends to find out the most popular radio station in your neighborhood. (Bear in mind that neither the Columbia Broadcasting System, the National Broadcasting Company, nor the stations owned by the Mutual, are available. *These corporations will not rent me time under any consideration.*)

I am ready now, and for the next two weeks or so, to receive your votes on the following questions:

**What stations will we use in New York State and, especially, in Greater New York? (WEAF, WJZ, WABC, WGY and WOR will not rent me any time on the air.)**

**What stations will we use in New England?**

**What stations will we use in Ohio? (WLW and WTAM are closed to me.)**

**What stations will we use in Pennsylvania? (WCAU will not rent us time.)**

**What stations will we use in Illinois? (WMAQ, WBBM, WGN, and WENR will not rent us time.)**

**What stations will we rent in Michigan?**

**What stations will we rent in Indiana?**

**What stations will we rent in Minnesota and Wisconsin?**

**What station will we rent in Kentucky?**

**What station will we rent in Iowa?**

**What stations in Maryland and Washington?**

**NOTE: The reader is to vote only for the stations in the state in which he resides, or the broadcasting area in which he listens: for example, persons who live in Erie, Pa., will save us money if they can listen to WJR in Detroit.**

*What hour will we choose?* Will it be an afternoon hour or an evening hour? Everybody please vote carefully on this question.

*What day of the week* is most preferable—for example, Sunday afternoon or a week-day evening? In answering this question please bear in mind the programs against which we will be forced to compete—the Lux Hour, Charley McCarthy, etc.

Will the program be half an hour or a whole hour?

If the program is for a half hour, there will be no time for music. If it is for a whole hour, shall we have some music from the great organ? Will we have some children sing for about 10 minutes?

Do you wish me to devote about ten minutes to a "Thought for the Week," or upon a special message to the shut-ins?

Do you want me to campaign for the laboring man to join unions, and do you want me to support Mr. John L. Lewis and the C.I.O.—if the C.I.O. is willing to abide by a constitution?

★ ★ ★

Everybody should write a letter—vote "early and often." This is YOUR broadcast and not mine. I am only your spokesman.

Already I hear some of our friends in California saying: "Why don't you include us?" Well, if California can afford to carry the expense burden of one thousand dollars a week we will be glad to do it. Or, if the good old East and Middle West can afford to help out California and Colorado that will be wonderful. A coupon for your convenience in pledging your help to the broadcasting will be found on page 19 of today's SOCIAL JUSTICE.

But, everybody, please get out pen and ink and answer the above questions. I plan to tabulate all your answers and to abide by the results. Call your neighbors in, assemble your friends and get each of them to write a letter and pledge his or her support before I sign up.

I need your help and this questionnaire will decide for you and for your city and state what the answer will be.

*Father Coughlin*

# The Week in the News

## PRESS

### Martial Law Used as Political Club

THE novelty of undeclared war is not confined to international relations. Six New Deal governors have declared martial law within the United States in recent years, using state troops less for the preservation of peace than for furtherance of dictatorial political ambitions.

Mr. Joseph Ator, writing in the *Chicago Tribune*, surveys this "war map of the United States."

**Case No. 1.**

The late Floyd B. Olson, governor of Minnesota, originated the device of replacing strike pickets with the National Guard, in order to force on employers the demands of strikers. He first developed this technic during the bloody truck strikes in Minneapolis in 1934.

Gov. Olson called in the guard after a series of riots in which pickets attacked police and citizen deputies protecting truck shipments. The militia forbade all truck movements except of a few necessities like milk and bread.

"The union pickets retired. The governor, through the militia, was doing a more effective job than they had accomplished through riot. Business was kept at a standstill, at a loss of millions of dollars to citizens, until employers acceded to union demands. A year later, when Olson used the same tactics in a strike at the Strutwear Knitting company, which militia closed for strikers, his actions brought a court rebuke.

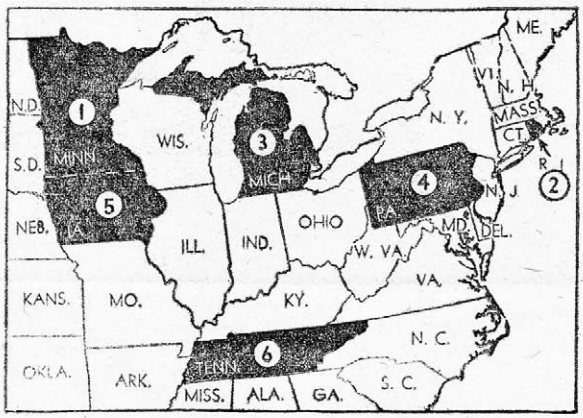
**Case No. 2.**

"In Rhode Island, Gov. Robert E. Quinn tangled with Walter E. O'Hara, rival Democratic politician and owner of Narragansett race track, richest gambling concession in the East. Quinn's racing commission ordered the track closed. Courts set the order aside. Gov. Quinn then called out the militia, closed the track with machine guns, and drove his gambler-politician rival from the state.

**Case No. 3.**

"The greatest successes won by the Committee for Industrial Organization were those early last year in the motor industry. Success there would have been impossible without the aid which Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan gave the C.I.O. auto union through the state militia.

Gov. Frank Murphy




"States shown in black on the accompanying map are those in which National Guardsmen have been used by governors in "undeclared wars" motivated by political ambitions." (Chicago Tribune)

"When the sit-down strikes started, courts enjoined the strikers and ordered their eviction, but Gov. Murphy refused to allow use of the militia. Not until aroused citizens of Flint, Mich., came in conflict with C.I.O. mobs did he call out the guard.

"Even as the troops were moving, John L. Lewis, C.I.O. chieftain, announced at Washington that he had received assurances from friends of Murphy that the troops would not oust the sit-downers, that strikers would be put on relief, and that the automobile companies would be forced to continue heating their plants for the comfort of the sit-down forces.

"Subsequent events proved the validity of these assurances. The National Guard not only made no move to enforce court orders against sit-downs, but its officers stopped recruiting of police reserves by local authorities at Flint to rescue the city from the C.I.O.

"Gov. Murphy's attitude was blamed for the series of sit-down strikes which crippled industry in Michigan most of last year, culminating in the seizure of the state capitol, Lansing, by a C.I.O. mob and finally bringing a denunciation of C.I.O. violence by the governor himself.

**Case No. 4.**

"Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania came to the rescue of his political ally, John L. Lewis, last year. A strike called by the C.I.O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee at Johnstown, Pa., was tottering in the face of a back to work movement.

"Lewis' lieutenants announced that 40,000 West Virginia miners would invade Johnstown to reinforce the waning steel union forces. They appealed to Gov. Earle to stop the bloodshed which they predicted would result from their own actions.

"Gov. Earle obliged by sending 500 state police to shut down the Bethlehem Steel corporation plant, accomplishing what the strike pickets had been unable to do. As soon as Earle withdrew his police and lifted his martial law declaration the strike expired.

**Case No. 5.**

"Gov. Nels H. Kraschel of Iowa, seeking radical support in his race for re-election, replaced a C.I.O. picket line with militia during the recent strike against the Maytag Washing Machine company at Newton, Iowa.

"The strike had been characterized by extreme violence, including a seizure of the plant by sit-downers and the imprisonment of county supervisors by a strike mob demanding support from relief funds. Not, however, until a back to work movement caused the company to reopen its plant on July 19, did Gov. Kraschel send in the militia, whose officers' first move was to shut down the plant again.

"Kraschel later became embroiled with the National Labor Relations Board, by ordering his troops to stop the Federal hearing. His later action in ordering the militia to protect the reopening of the plant under a settlement offer made by the company was regarded by Newton citizens as an effort to dodge a showdown with Federal authorities over his attack on the board.

**Case No. 6.**

"Most recent use of the National Guard for political purposes was by Gov. Gordon E. Browning of Tennessee, in his unsuccessful fight for renomination against the Memphis political machine headed by E. H. Crump. Browning mobilized the National Guard, threatening to send it to Memphis to watch the polls, where the Crump forces have always turned in fantastic majorities for their candidates. Restrained by a Federal court injunction, Browning sent the guard off to maneuvers, and subsequently lost the primary."

## FINANCE

### Searchlight on The Money Changers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While rail labor representatives and management representatives are deadlocked regarding a 15 per cent cut in wages, with the matter left to the National Mediation Board for final arbitration, the Transportation Association of America recently published a report entitled "A National Transportation Program." Both sides should give it earnest consideration.

Among the recommendations made which touch on public policy and supervision are: Amendment of the Interstate Commerce Act to provide for consolidations of rail lines, to eliminate needless duplication of service and to increase efficiency and economy; the abrogation of much legislation and regulation fixing expenses beyond the control of management, such as inflexible rate schedules; equalization of the tax burden among the various forms of transportation; the determination and maintenance by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the degree of competition among carriers by road, rail, water, and air most in the public interest; the placing of all transport regulation under one Federal body; and amendment of the Bankruptcy Act to simplify procedure and expedite reorganization."

There is no doubt but that a small group of bankers have exercised vicious control over many of our railroads to the detriment of labor and the public alike. The withering hand of unscrupulous finance must first be removed before this vital national distribution service can function as it should, for the common good.

### Pretty Good Year

Chicago, Illinois—The Household Finance Corporation, through its president, B. E. Henderson, told stockholders in the semi-annual report that the company had $58,135,807 of customers' notes receivable outstanding in 233 branch offices and net profit amounted to $2,972,114, or $3.52 a common share for the six month period.

There is an indicting story to those who look behind the figures mentioned above. In the first place, figuring $200 as the average loan, they must have some 290,000 customers, who have pledged their household possessions as collateral for loans. These poor people are forced to do this because they have no money. There is a purposeful scarcity of money in circulation, which causes industry to slow down, unemployment to rise, depressions to follow, and the exploited are driven to the loan sharks to subsist. Propaganda has encouraged them to hope that, somehow, a man can borrow himself out of debt.

### Jones vs. Jones

Washington, D. C.—The Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde dual personalities of prominent New Dealers seem to be on the increase. The country was given the amusing spectacle of President Roosevelt relaxing in the Pacific from the strenuous campaign duties of Party Leader Roosevelt. We are now confronted with Reconstruction Finance Chairman Jesse Jones, who ably countermands the banking practices of Banker Jesse Jones.

Last month he sent a circular letter to bankers throughout the country criticizing them for not extending more liberal credit to business and reminding them bluntly that talk still continues of the Government taking over their duties.

The bankers, speaking through their own representative, Orval Adams, president of the American Bankers' Association, pointed out the irreconcilable fact that while he pleads for banks to lend, Mr. Jones' own banks throughout Texas have actually shown a decrease in outstanding business loans.

However, Jesse Jones went the President one better when confronted with the fact that he does not make loans, although he expects others to do so. Up popped the imminent Wag Jones to assume still a third personality with the brazen statement: "I don't want people to do as I do, but as I tell them to do!"

# PERSEVERANCE
## IS THE MAIN THING
## $3,000.00 *in cash awaits someone*

In order to succeed in any human effort, you MUST persevere.

Nothing can be gained by entering into an enterprise, going along for a while, and then quitting before the job is done.

Suppose you were a contestant in the last three educational contests conducted by SOCIAL JUSTICE. Suppose you did not win. What of it? THE WINNERS IN THE LAST CONTEST WERE LOSERS IN THE CONTEST BEFORE THAT. The winners in our current "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest will be a new crop altogether. The point is—you MUST persevere to win.

Even if you are already entered in our "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest, you MUST persevere to the end in order to win. You MUST return a full set of 50 solutions to the 50 questions. You MUST obtain two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE. You MUST follow the rules right through to the end.

(By the way, are you making plans to get your subscriptions? Only six weeks before the contest closes. Plenty of time, but DON'T NEGLECT this requirement.)

If you have not yet entered, you still can do so and be right up even with any other contestant. The way to do this is to fill in and mail the "Past Questions" Coupon at the bottom of this page. The Contest Editor will rush all past questions which have appeared—and you can go to work.

Anybody can win. Three Thousand Dollars in Cash CAN BE YOURS for only a few hours work spread over a few weeks.

But—to win—you MUST ENTER.

So——

*Get your initials on one of 'em—*

GRAND PRIZE $3,000.00
Second Prize - - - $1,400.00
Third Prize - - - - $1,000.00
Fourth Prize - - - - $300.00
Fifth Prize - - - - - $200.00
4 of $25.00 ea. - - - $100.00
50 of $10.00 ea. - - - $500.00
100 of $5.00 ea. - - - $500.00
TOTAL - - - $7,000.00

## QUESTIONS FOR THIS WEEK

### QUESTION No. 17

WHO FIRST SAID: "WORKERS OF THE WORLD UNITE"?

1. Earl Browder
2. Herbert Spencer
3. Pope Leo XIII
4. John Stuart Mill
5. Friedrich Engels
6. Lenin
7. Karl Marx
8. Trotsky
9. Voltaire
10. Henry George

### QUESTION No. 18

WHICH FORM OF GOVERNMENT DOES FATHER COUGHLIN THINK BEST?

1. Monarchical (absolute)
2. Monarchical (limited)
3. Republican
4. Corporate state
5. Democratic
6. Totalitarian
7. Socialistic

**FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN**

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 17 For Question No. 17 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 18 For Question No. 18 I select Answer No. ☐

Name.....

Address.....

Town or City..... State.....

**EXTRA COUPON FOR YOURSELF OR FRIEND**

**FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL WITH 10 CENTS IN COIN**

Make your selection by number from suggestions under each question. Write clearly the number in the little square.

No. 17 For Question No. 17 I select Answer No. ☐ No. 18 For Question No. 18 I select Answer No. ☐

Name.....

Address.....

Town or City..... State.....

## RULES OF THE CONTEST

1. Open to all readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE except employes of Father Coughlin, members of the former National Board of National Union for Social Justice, or members of their families.
2. The Contest shall consist of 50 questions and run for 16 consecutive weeks beginning on July 4, 1938. Two questions each week for 15 weeks and all 50 questions to appear on the 16th week. Each question deals with Christianity, the social justice principles of Father Coughlin, or the contents of the SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine.
3. A Grand Prize of $3,000.00 will be awarded the reader of SOCIAL JUSTICE returning the best or most appropriate answers to the 50 questions, such answers to be based on the universal doctrine of Christianity (all creeds) or the viewpoint of Father Coughlin as expressed over the radio or in the columns of SOCIAL JUSTICE. The reader or readers submitting the next nearest correct answers and otherwise complying with the rules shall be eligible for the additional prizes in the order of their correctness.
4. In order to qualify as a prize-winner the contestant is required to send in 10 cents in coin (not stamps) with each pair of answers, and to obtain two yearly subscriptions or four half-yearly subscriptions to SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. For these the contestant shall have sent without further cost a copy of Father Coughlin's compiled 16 radio lectures of the 1938 season.
5. We cannot take into account solutions without signed names or addresses. Neither can claims to their ownership be recognized. We cannot be responsible for Coupons arriving unduly late or lost in the mails. By entering the Contest the contestant agrees to accept as final the decision of the judges as to procedure and final outcome.
6. In event of ties additional questions will be submitted. In event of final ties, after two such submissions, duplicate prizes will be awarded.
7. Do NOT decorate Coupons. Neatness will NOT count.
8. Any inquiry the reply to which could not affect outcome of Contest will be acknowledged.
9. A contestant may send in any number of sets of duly qualified answers, and each set will be judged as a unit, but no individual may win more than one prize. A contestant sending in more than one fully paid set and two yearly or four half-yearly subscriptions with each set submitted shall be entitled to have a copy of Father Coughlin's 1938 Radio lectures for each set submitted.

## SO CONTESTANTS MAY KNOW

1. Study the questions. Mark your selection of the best or most appropriate answers on the Coupons below the questions and send in EACH WEEK with 10 cents in coin (not stamps).

2. If you wish, you may pay in full, $2.50 NOW, and then send in your weekly coupons without further remittance.

3. In order to qualify as a prize-winner you must obtain two new yearly subscriptions ($3.00 per year) or four new half-yearly subscriptions ($1.50) to SOCIAL JUSTICE WITH EACH SET OF SOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. THESE SUBSCRIPTIONS MAY BE SENT IN AT ANY TIME DURING THE COURSE OF THE CONTEST. These subscriptions must be from persons NOT taking SOCIAL JUSTICE by mail at the time the subscription is taken.

4. Each question will pertain to Christianity, (not of any particular creed), to the social justice principles laid down by Father Coughlin, or to the contents of SOCIAL JUSTICE magazine. One of the list of suggested answers underneath each question will be the best or most appropriate based upon the viewpoints of Father Coughlin or this national weekly. It is your job as a contestant to try to select that particular answer.

5. In order to qualify as a prize-winner, in addition to obtaining the above-mentioned subscriptions, each contestant is required to remit $2.50 for each complete set of solutions submitted. THE NET PROCEEDS OF THE CONTEST GO INTO THE BROADCASTING FUND TO ASSURE FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY ADDRESSES NEXT SEASON!

6. If you run more than one set of answers, be sure to mark your sets "Set 1," "Set 2," "Set 3" etc. Each set stands alone in the judging. Coupons are NOT taken from one set to fill in bad "holes" in another set.

7. ALL PRIZES DOUBLED FOR WINNERS WHO ENTER THE CONTEST IN THE FIRST FIVE WEEKS AND RETURN TEN SOLUTIONS IN THAT TIME.

## "PAST QUESTIONS" COUPON

**Contest Editor, SOCIAL JUSTICE**

**ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN**

I wish to enter the "CHRISTIAN FRONT" Contest at once and be on an even footing with all other contestants.

Please send me immediately all past questions which have appeared in the contest to date.

MY NAME IS.....

MY ADDRESS IS.....

CITY OR TOWN..... STATE.....

*Address*

**"CONTEST EDITOR"**

**SOCIAL JUSTICE • ROYAL OAK, MICHIGAN**

## WOULD ENDORSE ADS

TO THE EDITOR:

In CURBSTONE EDITORIALS of July 18th, Mr. Callaghan speaks of patronizing the right manufacturers, etc. I fully agree with him and would like to add my name to his signature.

I now wear Endicott-Johnson shoes because SOCIAL JUSTICE awarded the manufacturer the Laurel Wreath some time ago. I patronize another store because almost everything it sells is made in the United States.

As one of your most ardent supporters for the past nine years, any advertiser of whom you approved would get preference to my trade.

DOLOR CARRIERE

*Peace Dale, R. I.*

## INDIANIAN SPEAKS UP

TO THE EDITOR:

I read with regret that a campaign is on to "purge" John O'Connor from public life. As Chairman of the House Rules Committee he is one of the three most important Members of Congress. The other two are Southerners. His defeat would deprive the Democracy of the great Northeast and the very important interests they represent of the influence to which they are justly entitled in this great Committee.

On the Democratic side there is no other member of the Rules Committee from all of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland — states with a population in 1930 of 36,000,000.

But John O'Connor has other claims than this important chairmanship. They attach to him as a man. More than any other one of 435 members he has stood for the independence of Congress and each of its Members in the discharge of their constitutional responsibilities. He has done so with flint-like courage.

This does not mean that he is a maverick. He believes, as I do, in party government. He believes that a party member should support party decisions made in convention or caucus. His record in so doing is actually unsurpassed in Congress. That is what makes the news of the "purge" so astonishing.

But when a bill, not drawn by the legislature, and never endorsed by the party is presented to him he insists on representing his own conscience and his own constituents. Because he has done so on one or two notable occasions—such as the reorganization bill—he has incurred the displeasure of certain ones who do not even live in his district.

The new doctrine is that a Congressman must do as he is told—or else. If this doctrine is to prevail Congressmen might as well send their power of attorney to some bureaucrat in Washington. There is no need of going personally, no need to study bills, to listen patiently to American citizens at committee hearings; or to try to represent their constituents.

There is in fact no need to have a Congress, no need to hold elections. This, of course, means the end of the constitutional right of American citizens to petition Congress for the redress of grievances; to elect their *own* representatives to represent *them*. It is in fact the end of *self*-government.

No more dangerous doctrine has ever been proclaimed in America. It is a knife in the back of the Constitution—the "civil Bible" of Americans.

It is only one degree removed from the "party line" of the Communists. It is the creed of the streamlined Caesars of Europe.

Because of this issue, because of his chairmanship, and because of John O'Connor himself, it seems to me, as his colleague, that an important question is presented to the voters of his district, regardless of party. It is this: Do you want Charley McCarthy as your Congressman — or John O'Connor? Do you want a rubber stamp, or a man?

SAMUEL B. PETTENGILL,
Member of Congress

*South Bend, Ind.*

## SUNSHINE AT LAST

TO THE EDITOR:

I wish to express my intense satisfaction after reading the article "Congress Goes to School" by Lawrence Lucey.

That is a very practical way that Congressman Binderup has taken to overcome the stupidity and ignorance of our Congress. A ray of sunshine is at last showing through the dark clouds. I only wish that every man and woman in this country could read that information. It is very well understood why the newspapers did not bring the news to the public!

Let us have more of Mr. Binderup's ideas and plans. Let us all give him our co-operation and aid next session of Congress!

B. J. MOREHOUSE

*Branchville, Conn.*

## LET'S BE PRACTICAL

TO THE EDITOR:

In SOCIAL JUSTICE of August 1st, an expose of the blindness of the clergy in Spain, under the title "For the Commonweal," was read.

For many years I have been investigating activities of Communists, and claim to know at least, a little of the plans and workings of the party in the United States. While I can readily understand the necessary brotherly-love attitude towards Jews from the Christian standpoint, as a layman I feel the necessity of taking a far more practical stand.

I have corresponded with and talked with a great many Jewish Rabbis, but up to the present date, I have yet to find one who takes a definite stand against Communism. They will all maintain that they are not in favor of Communism.

I maintain definitely that were it not for the silence of eminent Jews in the picture and publishing industries, Communism would not thrive in the United States.

R. S.

*Los Angeles. Calif.*

## DUTY TO BE INFORMED

TO THE EDITOR:

I approve your fair presentation of the Protocols.

If the Elders of Zion are not really responsible, then there can be no persecution in your efforts to warn the Gentiles of their peril. On the other hand, if the publication of the Protocols was a plot against the Jews, then it behooves both Jew and Gentile to join in an honest effort to expose the real conspirators against both.

As a Christian citizen of the United States, I am compelled to oppose any persecution because of race, creed or color, but as both Christian and American, it is my duty and best means of self-protection to become fully informed as to any organized effort to undermine my religious, political or economic freedom.

M. A. GIBLIN

*West Allis, Wis.*

## NEEDED: BASIC PRINCIPLES

TO THE EDITOR:

I appeal to all who are interested in the vital problem of money control and to proponents of new legislation to make certain that a few basic principles are sought for and provided by a new law.

Money must be issued by the government based upon wealth, not debt bonds, and put into circulation interest-free. It must be issued scientifically and in proportion to goods waiting to be exchanged with it and only the government should increase or decrease the amount in circulation to move goods at the required price level.

Banking or lending of money should be left to private institutions and all banks must keep 100 per cent reserve behind all demand deposits and lend only lawful money which represents saving and abstinence by others.

Until this is done, we shall continue to stagger under a load of unpayable debt. When money is regarded only as a medium of exchange and not as a commodity to be used for private gain, only then shall we pass from this absurd and obsolete doctrine of scarcity to an age of abundance which nature and science has made possible.

ETTA M. RUSSELL

*Decatur, Ill.*

## PEOPLE ARE THE "BOSSES"

TO THE EDITOR:

Our representatives have already gone home and I predict that the President will come out with a statement to the effect that there is an emergency existing and that it will be necessary for him to use some of the broad powers that they have legislated to him. He wanted Congress to adjourn so that he might have free reign.

I suggest that we organize telegraph clubs quickly. In this way, the people would be banded together at a moment's notice so as to have telegrams sent to Washington and to our Representatives advising them that we are their "bosses" and that we want them to do their work the way we expected them to do it when we elected them.

If the President sees all these telegrams going to the Representatives, he will realize that if he wants his men elected in November, he should keep his hands off and he will probably see that he can do more for the Democratic party by going on in the American way than the autocratic way that he has assumed since he has been in office.

CHARLES HAIS

*Covington, Ky.*

## AMBITIOUS GREED REIGNS

TO THE EDITOR:

I do not know of any laws that can be enacted to bring Utopia to a weary world so long as greed and selfish ambition reign in the human heart. Even good laws seem to become twisted and perverted by man's unholy lust for greed and gain and power.

If we would only obey Christ's fundamental law of charity, it would be the only law needed, but men seem determined not to heed His advice and, if they can, they circumvent His basic law. So, unless there is character and justice within the hearts of men, it seems almost impossible to make any law endure and work and function as intended.

My panacea is to go further back, to basic and fundamental character building, to begin with the children, and we will then have a more solid and lasting foundation upon which to rest our laws.

VENIA KERCHEVAL

*Los Angeles, Calif.*

## WHOLESALE MONEY LENDING

TO THE EDITOR:

At the rate of collections of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, it will take this agency about forty years to liquidate the three billions it has loaned. In the meantime, there have been 25,000 foreclosures in 1936 and over 50,000 in 1937. Expenses and carrying charges are eating up collections fast—how much *net* will be realized of this three billion in the end?

The Government surely is in the wholesale real estate business for a long time to come and the new FHA plan homes will, no doubt, in many thousands of cases eventually wind up the same way, and all former home owners will be walking around with judgments around their necks.

N. C.

*Copiague, L. I., N. Y.*

THERE would be rejoicing in the Kremlin if the news went forth that Father Coughlin would broadcast no more. Great satisfaction would prevail in the "cells" of Communism here in America. Smiles would bedeck the faces of those who are seeking to fasten Communistic shackles on the United States of America.

THE WORLD HAS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR FATHER CHARLES E. COUGHLIN OF ROYAL OAK!

With the social fabric of our country reeling under the Russian virus—even to the inner shrines of government—who is there except him to tell the TRUTH for six months of each year to twenty million Americans? Who KNOWS the truth as he does? Who DARES to tell it as he does? Who CAN TELL it as he can?

Thousands of readers of SOCIAL JUSTICE are responding to our call for ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in the Broadcasting Fund before Father Coughlin's season begins.

The contributions of the great social-justice-minded host of men and women in all the States of the Union PLUS the knowledge, zeal and ability of Father Coughlin will assure another great season of truth-telling on the part of the world's leading truth-teller.

Have you done your share in this most important task? Remember—Moscow is sending millions of rubles to aid Communism in YOUR country. Russia is paying "till it hurts" so that American civilization may be washed away in a welter of blood. This money must be met dollar for dollar in a great war of words which the followers of Karl Marx have forced on the Nation.

Regardless of how small or how large your contribution, make it at once. If you can easily afford $100.00 or $1,000.00, do so. Every $10.00, $5.00, $1.00 bill helps.

America must be fully awakened to what is about to happen unless a powerful Christian Front prevents that happening.

There is no person as capable of bringing about this national awakening as Father Coughlin.

In order to assure success of the coming season of broadcasting three things are necessary. Father Coughlin must be ready, willing and financially able.

He is preeminently ready. He is anxiously willing.

You MUST help to make him financially able.

SOCIAL JUSTICE PUBLISHING CO., INC.
Royal Oak, Michigan.

I wish to contribute to the 1938-39 Broadcasting Fund so that Father Coughlin may continue to spread principles of social justice in America.

I hereby pledge the sum of $..... which I am enclosing herewith or which I will send in two equal monthly remittances on September 15 and October 15.

My Name Is .....

My Address Is .....

City or Town ..... State .....

**REMEMBER—MOSCOW IS AIDING AMERICAN COMMUNISTS. AMERICAN CHRISTIANS MUST HELP THEMSELVES!**

NATIONAL WEEKLY

# Social Justice

*Founded 1936* *by Father Coughlin*

## MAN OF THE WEEK

# MARTIN DIES, *Investigator*

THE Lone Star State has contributed any number of valuable characters to the nation's newsfront, including an independent American vice-president, and not so long ago, a non-political candidate for the governorship. Ranking among Texas gifts to American statesmanship is the tall, sandy-haired investigator of un-Americanisms — Representative Martin Dies.

On May 26, the House of Representatives passed H. Res. 282, the Dies resolution calling for an investigation of un-American activities—over the opposition of such New Deal diehards as ex-Congressman Maury Maverick of Texas.

Long known as a foe of un-Americanism in general and Communism in particular, Dies was named to head the committee which New Dealers hoped would continue the anti-Nazi stand taken by Russian-born, New York Congressman Samuel Dickstein. But the leftist press, knowing better, did its best to smear the Dies committee.

Said the Communist *Daily Worker:*

"Its so-called purpose of investigating Fascism and Communism is a smoke screen for attacking the Communists who are the most energetic fighters for democracy.

"The presence of the reactionary Congressman Martin Dies of Texas, as the chairman of the Investigating Committee gives the complete show away. Dies is a bitter opponent of progressive legislation and is a chief source of red-baiting on the floor of Congress. Few people get more lavish praise in fascist newspapers than Dies. Sending him to investigate the fascists is like sending the cat to guard the milk."

Congressman Dies deserves, and is receiving, the applause of every honest, American-loving, ism-hating United States citizen, for his bravery and courage in attacking the thickening network of anti-American propaganda, which threatens true American democracy.

Photos by Acme

MR C C HOFFMAN
909 HILLDALE DR
ROYAL OAK MICH

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